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The March *of the* Nations

By RUFUS STEELE

America Is Calm in Storm

Banks Close, Congress Called

Scrip Will Replace Currency

Administration Begets Faith

World Watches in Confidence

Hitler Wins German Election

WASHINGTON says of the financial situation: "Sit tight and we shall come out soon now, without any spills." President Roosevelt prevents bank runs and a panic by closing all the nation's banks, under war-time dictatorial authority, until March 10. He calls Congress to meet on March 9 to enact extraordinary statutes to meet the requirements of an extraordinary situation. In almost continuous conferences with financial experts, the President and his Cabinet shape the measures that Congress will be asked to pass. America believes—Europe believes—that the Administration has the situation in hand and will keep it so. Former President Hoover, who intimately knows conditions, speaks out—Give your unqualified support, he begs of the people, to the program of the Administration.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving turns out millions in "scrip money" for the Federal Reserve system. The American Bank Note Company turns out millions in certificates for Clearing Houses and other financial institutions. These will take the place of the money tied up in banks. America had experience with them for 22 weeks in 1907. It found that they worked with amazingly little difficulty. They will work even better today. They serve to transfer ownership in the deposits against which they are issued—The nation's business will steadily go on.

* * *

¶ The world takes calmly America's financial upheaval. It is not alarmed by surface manifestations in a country known to possess unparalleled soundness in its base. Americans themselves are calm. They know their country's resources and its capital. Their greatest concern is that the necessity of reforming the American banking system, which has brought this climax, shall be fully met—They accept, even court, inconvenience while reform takes its swift way.

* * *

¶ Americans look, in these thoughtful hours, to resources carried neither in pocket nor in bank. They look for assurance to that investment of spiritual capital which actually has made their nation great. Their spiritual currency knows no moratorium. Faith, expectancy, stanchness under trial, the fortitude and humility to overcome difficulties, and above all, the dimly conscious or fully conscious reliance upon a Power that rules them and their country constitute their capital that holds at par. One thing is more important than America pulling through—It is that it pull through with no yielding to fear, with no slackening of faith.

* * *

¶ Britain responds eagerly to the candid courage of President Roosevelt's inaugural speech and his sweeping action in providing a space for remedies to form and take hold. London believes suspension of all dealings in dollar exchange prevents any panic in Europe. London banks will supply American tourists with dollars. Sir Josiah Stamp says the American crisis is purely local. Sir Walter Layton sums up the situation—"The American man in the street is not frightened about the dollar, but only about his bank."

* * *

¶ Paris views the American financial crisis as having a singularly salutary effect. French statesmen are convinced that it hastens that genuine active collaboration between Britain, the United States and France without which world peace and prosperity are regarded as impossible. A sympathetic and optimistic attitude pervades the comments of the entire French press. Confidence is expressed that President Roosevelt will find the way to overcome difficulties. He is seen as realizing that America cannot remain isolated—France declares readiness for effective coöperation.

* * *

¶ Germany sees the beginning of what Chancellor Hitler calls the "Third Reich." Parliamentary democracy is believed to end and an authoritative Fascist régime under Hitler to begin with victory in the Reichstag election. The Hitler Fascists poll over 17,000,000 votes, or 44 per cent of the total. With their Nationalist partners they control 52 per cent of the Reichstag seats. The Prussian Landtag shows a similar Fascist majority. The Fascists wrest Bavaria from the Roman Catholics—Adolf Hitler, dreaming of autocratic rule, sees fulfillment of his dream.

* * *

¶ Hamburg, great port city, gets a taste of the new autocracy in Germany. Fascist storm troops invade the Hamburg City Hall, hoist the swastika flag and install one of their members as Burgomaster. The Fascists hold only five of the 12 seats in the Hamburg Senate, but on order of the Reich Minister of the Interior police control is turned over to them and the Burgomaster resigns. The Fascists begin reforming many towns in line with the "new national consciousness" — A consciousness which the world hopes may set order and peace above personality.

Hitler's Victory in Germany Closes Parliamentary Régime

Majority for Fascist-Nationalist Forces in Reichstag Interpreted by Government as Mandate for an 'Authoritative' Administration

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 6—Herr Adolf Hitler stands today virtually complete victor in the field of German elections.

His success marks the end of parliamentary democracy in Germany as established by the post-war Weimar republic.

His success marks the beginning "of an authoritative" régime with the Fascist leader in the commanding position as director of the "third Reich."

For his National Socialist Party, with a vote of more than 17,000,000 in the Reichstag balloting yesterday, gave the Fascist Chancellor an outright mandate of 44 per cent of the German people.

Together with his Nationalist partners in the present Cabinet, Herr Hitler commands 52 per cent of the parliamentary seats—the clear majority which they have asked as empowerment for revolutionary government changes.

In Prussia, where simultaneous elections were held, the Fascist-Nationalist combination obtained a 52 3-10 per cent majority in the Landtag.

The Government interprets the victory as popular approval of its plan to govern without Parliament. Thus when the eighth Republican Reichstag assembles, probably within a fortnight, it is expected to be asked to pass only one law, an empowering statute placing complete authority to govern in the hands of the Cabinet. Parliament would thus be "sent home for a long time."

The necessary two-thirds majority for this abrogation of parliamentary power appears to afford little difficulty, as the vigorous action of the Government against Marxist parties leads to the expectation that Communist deputies may not participate in the session. It is considered possible that the Roman Catholics will lend support to the Government's plans rather than risk being shunted into the Opposition.

The battle against Marxism was the most marked feature of the unusual election campaign. Herr Hitler charges that Germany has been "ruined" by the 14 years during which the Socialists have played the dominant rôle in the post-war republic. Both Communist and Socialist newspapers, election posters and meetings were banned for five days before the election, following the burning of the Reichstag Hall, which the Government charges was planned by Communists.

To protect "order and security" virtual martial law prevailed throughout Germany during the election under which all personal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Japanese Halt Drive and Ease Eastern Tension

Clash With China Also Quieted by Collapse of Volunteer Movement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 6—As anticipated the Japanese halted their Jehol campaign at the Great Wall after ejecting the Chinese troops who fled, partly toward Peiping and partly to the Chahar district of Inner Mongolia, where the Japanese are allegedly supporting the independence movement which would join Chahar and Manchoukuo.

Nanking is now convinced that the Japanese do not contemplate occupation of North China, and tension is generally eased. Public agitation against Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang has increased and Chang's resignation is expected soon. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, is expected to succeed Marshal Chang, at least temporarily.

A statement has been issued by Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance and Acting Premier, blaming the Jehol debacle upon "a system which permits vast armies of ill-fed, ill-armed and ill-trained soldiery which in times of crisis degenerate into helpless mobs."

One beneficial effect of the campaign was the dampening of public enthusiasm for support of the so-called volunteers whose behavior was so ignominious that Marshal Chang refused to permit them to enter North China. Collapse of the drive for support of the volunteers removes one source of Sino-Japanese friction.

Energy Released By Smashed Atoms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — The atom has been smashed. The next step is to harness the power that is unleashed, Prof. E. O. Lawrence, head of the University of California Radiation Laboratory, declared in describing the experiments being carried on here. He believes that this problem will be solved.

When man has finally learned how to harness the power that is unleashed when an atom is smashed, he will have at his command a tremendous force, a giant that will revolutionize all present means of transportation, communication, heat, light and other services, Professor Lawrence declared. There is enough energy in a drop of water to furnish 200 horsepower for a year.

In describing the experiments, Professor Lawrence declared, "We have developed methods for producing the high-voltage particles without using high voltage. Instead of accelerating the particles to high speeds with a single shot of high voltage, we give them a large number of small shots of voltage. Thereby we have been able to produce atomic bullets with speeds corresponding to what they would obtain from a single shot of 3,600,000 volts, and, if necessary, we are able to increase this figure to 10,000,000 volts."

Jangle of Bells Greets Late Vancouver Students

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 6 (AP)—A "punctuality machine" which flashes a cheerful "welcome" to prompt students and a sarcastic "late again" to those who are tardy has been invented by Dr. G. M. Shrum of the physics department of the University of British Columbia.

A jangle of bells adds to the discomfiture of the late scholar. The apparatus is set in motion by an invisible beam of ultra violet, which is cut by each student as he enters the room.

Chicago Expects Special Election For Cermak's Post

Illinois Law Calls for Vote but Leaders Favor Council Rule

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 6—With no city official who can automatically step into his place, the passing on of Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago will necessitate a new election, it appeared today as Chicago received the news from Florida of the loss of its highest official.

Although the election of a new Mayor by popular vote seemed certain, what to do in the interval before the election can be held was not so clear to the other officials, and it was announced at the Mayor's office that "no ruling had yet been made."

The late Mayor had more than two years to serve and the Illinois law, according to Prof. Charles E. Merriam, governmental expert at the University of Chicago, makes it necessary to hold a special election to choose the successor of a Mayor whose unexpired term is more than a year.

While no official decison has been reached as to what to do until the election is held, Professor Merriam thinks it will be necessary for the City Council to elect one of its members Mayor pro tem until the election. This is his interpretation of the Illinois law.

From what has been said recently, it appears that certain public officials, however, think this is not necessary, and that the four men chosen by the late Mayor, before his departure for Florida, to serve as an acting board, should be given the responsibility of governing the city during the interregnum. These men are Mr. William H. Sexton, corporation counsel for the city; Mr. Henry Sonnenshein, the late Mayor's secretary; Mr. M. S. Szymczak, city controller, and Mr. Oscar Hewitt, commissioner of public works.

In the absence of a definite law on the question, there appears to be but one precedent which might give the right clue as to how the situation should be handled. That was when Mayor Carter H. Harrison, the elder, also a World's Fair Mayor, was assassinated in 1893. At the time the City Council, after what has gone down in local history as a heated battle, elected a mayor pro tem in the person of Alderman George B. Swift. About six weeks later a general election was held, and a permanent successor chosen.

Speakerless House Confronts Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 6 — An unprecedented situation in which the Austrian Parliament can neither adjourn nor transact business developed over the week-end, when the speaker and two vice-speakers resigned, thus leaving the House without anyone constitutionally authorized to close or continue the session.

The impasse followed the Government's defeat on the minor issue of pardoning ringleaders of the recent demonstration during the railway strike. The Cabinet favored stern action and the Christian Socialist Party took advantage of a technical error in procedure to win the vote. The three speakers, failing either to reach agreement about the validity of the vote or enforce their respective decisions upon the House, immediately resigned.

The puzzled deputies remained together for some time, but ultimately decided to disperse. Meanwhile it is taxing the combined ingenuity of the President and the Chancellor to find a solution.

Ely's Bank Plan Puts New Money In Special Fund

Gets Legislative Power to Declare Holidays in Time of Stress

The Massachusetts Legislature today approved a plan of emergency action outlined by Gov. Joseph B. Ely at a special joint legislative session, which would confer dictatorial powers upon the Chief Executive and the Bank Commission, in the present as well as in any future periods of financial stress.

Less than two hours after his arrival in Boston from the inaugural ceremonies in Washington the Governor addressed the legislators with proposals to safeguard depositors and to provide for emergency banking legislation. He also recommended some equitable solution of the problem of industry for meeting its pay rolls during "bank holidays."

The dictatorial powers asked by the Governor allow him to proclaim banking holidays immediately when emergencies arise and would enable him to amend or change such orders whenever his judgment deemed it advisable.

"With such general and extraordinary powers," the Governor said, "restricting withdrawals, it seems necessary to me that provision should be made for the receipt of deposits by banking institutions, so restricted, and to give such new deposits such protection as the state of the banking situation requires.

"I, therefore, recommend that it be a part of the proposed legislation that banks operated under the restrictions outlined be permitted to receive new deposits, required to be designated as special deposits segregated from all others, to be invested in assets approved by the commissioner sufficiently liquid to be available at any time to meet any demand on account of such new deposit, and not merged with other assets but held in trust for their security and payment. Such new deposits should not be subject in any respect to restriction or limitation under this act, under penalty which I think that you should provide."

The Governor also declared that public interest demands that industry be permitted to withdraw banking funds, regardless of other restrictions, to be used to pay its employees and he advocated broad powers to the commissioner of banks to make that possible.

In accordance with a resolve reported by the Committee on Banks and Banking, the Governor requested legislation approving the issuance of the proclamation authorizing a bank holiday in the State.

In conclusion, the Governor declared that he looked for a speedy reopening of the banking institutions subject to such wise restrictions as would encourage stability.

Women in Mexico Demand Suffrage As National Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican woman, through her strengthening political organizations, is marshaling forces as she has never done before to have equal suffrage written into the Federal Constitution. Through feminine affiliate organizations of the dominant political organization, the National Revolutionary Party, the women have started a drive to have Congress when it convenes in September next adopt universal suffrage.

After two years of relative obscurity, the effects of these suffrage organizations are now being felt. One of the most active members of the suffrage movement is Señora Magarita Robles de Mendoza, who recently published "The Creed of the Mexican Woman's Citizenship," which has attracted national attention.

Military Régime Set Up in Greece

ATHENS, March 6 (AP)—General Plastiras, who was head of the revolutionary Government of 1922-24, set up a military Government in Greece today.

Yesterday's general election resulted in a slight majority for the party headed by former Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris. General Plastiras asserted that in his opinion this situation did not permit of the establishment of a stable Government.

Thereupon, said the semi-official news agency, he announced that he would "establish a military government to avoid the possibility of disorder." In a proclamation to the people the general announced that all meetings would be forbidden and that any gatherings in violation of this order would be dispersed by force. Two elections in five months, he declared, proved that the parliamentary régime is disadvantageous to Greece.

The Cabinet headed by Premier Venizelos resigned at midday. It was reported that President Zaimis might also resign, but hope was expressed that this would be averted. Newspapers resumed publication. Order prevailed in Athens.

Cape Cod Canal Widening Approved; Cost, $316,500

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The War Department announced approval of allotment of $316,500 for continuation of dredging in the Cape Cod Canal in Massachusetts. The project includes widening of the canal from Sagamore Bridge to Buzzards Bay entrance.

Roosevelt's Taking Control of Banks Clears Situation; Strong Hand Brings Confidence in Steady March Forward

Belief Is That Bottom Has Been Reached and Building Up Begins

National Reaction One of Confidence

Public and Industry at Last See How They Stand and Can Start Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—A ray of relief has cut through the gloom that has enveloped Washington in the past month. The light comes from the bold, firm action taken by President Roosevelt in the banking crisis.

The belief is that the United States has now touched bottom; that proper and inevitable safeguards have been taken against the destructive effects of panic; that now the situation will work itself out on the firm basis of America's matchless resources, and essentially sound financial institutions.

So long as an interregnum between the Hoover and Roosevelt régimes existed, there was always the difficulty of firm financial leadership, and the danger of a major executive blunder. Now that the transition in administration has been made, the coöperation of the new and old Secretaries of the Treasury is a fact, and a masterful grip has been taken on the reins of the financial situation that might have constituted a runaway.

"Sit tight," seems to be the feeling, put into words, of financial Washington today, "and we shall all come out soon now, without any spills!"

Action Was Inevitable

As the financial authorities see it here, Mr. Roosevelt's financial action was inevitable. Temporary suspension of free bank payments is no new thing; it was taken in 1873, in 1893, in 1907. It was an unpleasant experience, but depositors always got their money, in time. As always, the panic stage came after the real financial crisis had passed. It was the tardy sensing of the public of a situation which was already in effect which precipitated bank closings.

With the initial Michigan bank holiday, the rest of the states were successively toppled over like a line of falling soldiers. This development made the use of some form of scrip, or makeshift money, like clearing house certificates, inevitable, for the following reasons: closing the banks tied up checking accounts. These comprise about $46,000,000,000, of which about half is in active circulation.

This latter comprises about four-fifths of the "money" on which the nation's business is done. The other fifth is about $5,000,000,000 of coin and bills. The nation could not function for more than a few days with all this money tied up.

Trade Would Stagnate

Nobody could pay, or buy things; trade would stagnate, wheels would stop. Accordingly while depositors' accounts are tied up to protect the banks—and the depositors themselves—a new form of money will be issued all over the United States. It will be just the same as a bearer check, issued against the assets of the members of the local bankers' clearing house of a given community. It will be scrip, but the nation will hardly know the difference between it and real money; its use will quickly become commonplace, and it will doubtless be continued till the threatened "runaway" has stopped.

The expedient was employed in 1907, but the great difficulty then was the exchange of the scrip, or clearing house money, between one community an another. At that time the Federal Reserve Board did not exist. Apparently the Reserve System can now be used as a national clearing house for the intercity clearings, in terms of federal funds through the Reserve System. If this agency does not suffice, it is likely a new agency will be established.

Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt provides the segregation in banks of special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits, against which checks can be drawn. This is a very valuable addition to the money supply so badly depleted by the banking restrictions. It should mean, in effect, that this new week's pay roll, all over the country, can be deposited in banks by individuals as new accounts, and that these can be freely drawn against.

Off the Gold Standard

Another phase of the situation relates to the gold standard. There can be no doubt that the country, temporarily at least, has departed from the gold standard. But this term is not very generally understood. The popular impression is that departure from gold inevitably means inflation—that "going off gold" means that the dollar will no longer be exchangeable in a fixed weight and fineness of gold. This is not the situation in the United States, where it is not only gold, but all cash and currency which is included under the restrictions. Under the technical meaning of the term, however, the United States has dropped the gold standard, temporarily at least. Any restriction whatever on the free exchange of the yellow metal, either for home or foreign use, represents departure from the gold standard.

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Have Faith in America

An Editorial

President Roosevelt has taken command of the currency crisis with courage and confidence. With courage and confidence America will respond. Bold and decisive action by the President is already evoking calm and disciplined coöperation from the people. The dramatic sequence of events in the last 48 hours has united and aroused Americans as they have not been united or aroused since the war.

Confidence is the demand of the hour. It cannot be restored by merely saying, Have Confidence. It can be built by understanding better the solid grounds for confidence.

They are many. The material resources of the nation are unimpaired. America is as rich as it ever was. Americans have been going without some things which their fathers never hoped to have, but they possess everything needed to fight through the emergency and to build a more prosperous and finer nation than they have ever known.

Everyone knows that the nation is far sounder than in boom days. The time for fear was in 1929. Today fictitious values have been wiped out. The water of greed and fear has been squeezed out of the national stock. It is down to the bedrock of honest essentials. Already the successful functioning of barter in thousands of communities has proved to the people that they can get along without money. In many fields the banking system and the complicated structure of credit had become superfluous before bank holidays were declared. Men and women had tapped fresh springs of resourcefulness and courage within themselves and had thereby won confidence.

The nation-wide bank holiday is now calling forth from everyone this courage and ingenuity.

But there are deeper sources of confidence. America's soundness is not based merely on material resources. Or even on human courage and energy. America was founded largely on spiritual aspirations. It was not so much a desire for prosperity as for political and religious freedom—for a finer life—that impelled the making of America. In recent months something of that purpose has been regained. America has been purged of much materialism. New value has been found in doing instead of having, in giving instead of getting. America is today a sound investment because it is richer in the real values, its treasures rest more largely in the realm where neither moth nor rust corrupts and thieves do not break through and steal. Let no American sell it short.

Roosevelt's Proclamation

The text of the presidential proclamation follows:

Whereas, there have been heavy and unwarranted withdrawals of gold and currency from our banking institutions for the purpose of hoarding; and

Whereas, continuous and increasingly extensive speculative activity abroad in foreign exchange has resulted in severe drains on the nation's stock of gold; and

Whereas, these conditions have created a national emergency; and

Whereas, it is in the best interests of all bank depositors that a period of respite be provided with a view to preventing further hoarding of coin, bullion or currency or speculation in foreign exchange and permitting the application of appropriate measures to protect the interests of our people; and

Whence Power Comes

Whereas, it is provided in Section 5 (B) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L. 411) as amended, "That the President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency . . ." and

Whereas, it is provided in Section 16 of the said act "That whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or of any license, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, and whoever shall willfully violate, neglect, or refuse to comply with any order of the President issued in compliance with the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in view of such national emergency and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act and in order to prevent the export, hoarding or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare that from Monday, the sixth day of March, to Thursday, the ninth day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, both dates inclusive, there shall be maintained and observed by all banking institutions and all branches thereof located in the United States of America, including the territories and insular possessions, a bank holiday, and that during said period all banking transactions shall be suspended.

No Payments

During such holiday, excepting as hereinafter provided, no such banking institution or branch shall pay out, export, earmark or permit the withdrawal or transfer in any manner or by any device whatsoever, of any gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, or take any other action which might facilitate the hoarding thereof; nor shall any such banking institution or branch pay out deposits, make loans or discounts, deal in foreign exchange, transfer credits from the United States to any place abroad, or transact any other banking business whatsoever.

During such holiday, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President and under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized and empowered (a) to permit any or all banking institutions to perform any or all of the usual banking functions, (b) to direct, require or permit the issuance of clearinghouse certificates, or other evidences of claims of assets of banking institutions, and (c) to authorize and direct the creation in such banking institutions of special trust accounts for the receipt of new deposits which shall be subject to withdrawal on demand without any restriction or limitation and shall be kept separately in cash or on deposit in Federal Reserve banks or invested in obligations of the United States.

All Banks Included

As used in this order, the term "banking institutions" shall include all Federal Reserve banks, national banking institutions, banks, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, credit unions or other corporations, partnerships, associations or persons, engaged in the business of receiving deposits, making loans, discounting business paper or transacting any other form of banking business.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this sixth day of March, 1 a. m., in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

Banks to Reopen To Make Change

Opening of banks for the purpose of making change to facilitate the normal flow of trade has just been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, officials at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced today.

Banks will be permitted to maintain a medium for exchanging currency, but cannot carry on any other operations, it is reported. Gold certificates will not be permitted to figure in such transactions, only greenbacks and specie other than gold. Opening of banks for even swap in currency is optional with the individual banks.

Word was received in Boston today that the Secretary of the Treasury had authorized the opening of safe deposit departments of all banks.

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Things Present

The first editorial sums up the present financial crisis, and deals hopefully with the way out.

Mr. Abbot in his "Watching the World Go By" gives his reasons for believing that the new Administration is starting off most auspiciously.

The story back of the Londonderry air is given in the Hymnal Notes on the inside back page.

Do you know about the feast of dolls in Japan? An interesting account of the event will be found on the Children's page.

And Things to Come

The eighth article in the "Advertising and You" series appears tomorrow on the Educational page.

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardens page, the weekly Radio Column, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Bank Closings and Gold Embargo Build Base for U. S. Recovery

Congress to Meet In Special Session

President Uses War-Time Act to Save Banks—Scrip Will Be Used as Money

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—The entire financial structure of the United States is today in the grip of President Roosevelt, who last night in the most drastic action of the nation's peace-time history, struck decisively to stop hoarding of money and the gold drain from the country and to end the national banking panic.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt called a special session of the Congress for Thursday, March 9, to take legislative action permitting termination of the bank holiday and providing safeguards and reforms for the future.

In a proclamation based on war-time dictatorial powers, only a day after his solemn inauguration, President Roosevelt established the following emergency measures:

1. All banks in the country shall be closed until Friday, March 10.

2. All banking transactions shall be suspended except those directly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

3. No bank "shall pay out, export, earmark or permit the withdrawal or transfer in any manner or by any device whatsoever of any gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, or take any other action which might facilitate the hoarding thereof."

Congress Meets Thursday

4. No bank shall pay out deposits, make loans or discounts, deal in foreign exchange, transfer credits from the United States to any place abroad, or transact any other banking business whatsoever.

5. The Secretary of the Treasury, with presidential approval takes charge of issuance of clearing house certificates during the holiday period. He also supervises special opening of banks to receive new, unrestricted accounts.

Working swiftly at the problem of furnishing the whole country with a medium of exchange while banks are closed, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, announced this morning that by night emergency provisions would be completed by which pay rolls can be met and "a man can go to the grocery store and get his groceries."

Provisions in the proclamation which give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to ease up the banking holiday so that imperative money needs may be met are expected to be utilized freely. The lid is by no means to be clamped down money-tight. Mr. Wodin clearly indicated that many exceptions might be made, and that the main problem was to keep the nation supplied with currency.

"Pay rolls will be due tomorrow . . . and every day . . ." said Mr. Woodin, "and we've got to let them have money."

Process Will Vary

But the problem will be solved differently in communities throughout the country, he added. In some places actual cash will emerge from the banks into circulation, in other places ordinary scrip, and elsewhere Clearing House certificates. Anything will be employed to prevent lack of a medium of exchange.

Whether emergency forms of currency will be exchangeable between different parts of the country, he indicated, will depend upon those engaged in the transactions. Generally, however, the money would be limited to local circulation, but could be exchanged more widely wherever dealers considered it sound and acceptable.

One early step, the Secretary of Treasury said, would be to get checking accounts in closed banks to working. This would be a first common-sense objective, he said.

The Secretary stated that some banking centers, like New York, have already completed their emergency provisions. But less tightly organized financial communities, and those scattered throughout different states, are not yet ready. By night, however, he thought the entire machinery would be prepared to function.

Scrip to Act as Money

The power to begin new accounts subject to no limitations is being invoked today, and already last night the Bureau of Printing and Engraving started to print the so-called scrip money. It will be distributed in each Federal Reserve District to bolster up a national currency badly drained by hoarding. The scrip is backed by the assets of banking institutions, and will be put to such emergency uses as the meeting of pay rolls and sharp business needs.

Authority given the Secretary of the Treasury to permit opening of new accounts in banks and even to permit opening of certain banks are measures designed to attract hoarded money back into bank vaults. Such cash may be drawn upon freely.

The proclamation was issued under the Trading With the Enemy Act, by which the President is given authority to regulate foreign trans-

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Governors Praise Roosevelt Action On Closing Banks

President Outlines Agenda of Conference Along General Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—Governors and their representatives from nearly twoscore states today approved President Roosevelt's proclamation of a bank holiday and, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, began formulation of a resolution strongly supporting the emergency action.

The meeting of Governors convened by President Roosevelt sat in private, and under the sensational influence of the banking situation. The President addressed them for about 35 minutes. He first outlined the steps which he had thus far taken in the emergency banking situation, as they are now known to the public. Then he briefly discussed the points in the prearranged agenda for the conference. Five matters of mutual interest were listed for consideration as follows:

Conflicting taxation by federal and state governments; federal aid for unemployment relief; mortgage foreclosures, especially on farm lands; better land use by afforestation, elimination of marginal land and flood prevention; reorganization and consolidation of local governments to decrease tax cost. After President Roosevelt had discussed these topics he left the meeting to return to graver and more pressing problems at his desk.

The Governors appointed a committee consisting of Gov. George White of Ohio, Gov. G. F. Green of Rhode Island, and Gov. C. Dorgen Buck of Delaware, to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and draft a formal resolution of support.

This action taken, the conference passed over the first item in its agenda, and began to examine the possibility of federal aid for unemployment relief. Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, representing Governor Ely, declared that federal relief must come only after local and state relief has exhausted its resources and broken down. He felt that the Government at Washington should intervene only at the last moment. Even then, he insisted that relief should never come direct from the Federal Government, but through local authority.

Gov. C. Ben Ross of Idaho presented his plan for a vast plan of public works, to set 8,000,000 of unemployed back to work, and the conference adjourned its morning session.

Hitler's Victory Ends Democratic Rule in Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

liberty guarantees were suspended. Thousands of members of Herr Hitler's private Brown Shirts and the Nationalist Steel Helmets were inducted into the police. Police guarded all polls with rifles slung from their shoulders.

Although there was a tense undercurrent, the election passed quietly, contrasting with the last 60 days in which more than 110 fatalities resulted from political brawls and thousands were placed under arrest.

Party Standings Compared

The official vote, subject to minor corrections, follows, with the figures of the last previous election:

	March 5	Nov. 6
National Socialists	17,264,000	11,705,000
Nationalists	3,131,000	3,061,000
People's Party	432,000	660,000
Christian Socialists	382,000	412,000
Roman Catholic Centrists	4,289,000	4,228,000
Bavarian Peop. Party	1,206,000	1,081,000
State Party	335,000	338,000
Socialists	7,176,000	7,231,000
Communists	4,746,000	5,970,000
Scattered	329,000	

Results for Reichstag

A total of more than 38,970,000 ballots was cast representing 90 per cent of the electorate—the largest participation in history either of the republic or the Bismarckian Empire. This gives Germany the biggest Reichstag on record with 648 deputies. Tentative distribution of these Reichstag mandates compared with Nov. 6 follows:

	New	Old
National Socialists	288	196
Social Democrats	120	121
Communists	79	100
Roman Catholic Center and Bavarian People's Party	92	90
Nationalists	52	51
German People's Party	4	11
Christian Socialists	4	5
German State Party	5	7

Two or more deputies are yet to be assigned under the complicated proportional representation system.

Alignment in Landtag

The Prussian Landtag will be composed of 475 deputies. The party alignment is similar to that of the Reichstag. The distribution compared to the Diet of April 24, 1932, follows:

National Socialists, 210; gain of 48.
Social Democrats, 79; loss of 14.
Communists, 63; loss of 6.
Roman Catholic Center, 68; gain of 7.
Nationalists, 42; gain of 11.
German People's Party, 5; loss of 2.
Christian Socialists, 4; gain of 2.
German State Party, 3; gain of 1.

Instead of the 25 or 30 parties ordinarily complicating an election, the ballot Sunday contained only eight, due to an executive decree which made it impossible for small parties to obtain sufficient signatures to enable them to put up candidates. Several groups were combined in order to avoid lessening votes through proportional computation.

Minor Gains by Nationalists

The Nationalists who combined with the hitherto only semipolitical Steel Helmets in an election group under the black, white and red colors of the old German Empire, only succeeded in minor gains. They lost heavily in east Prussia and Pomerania, which were hitherto considered the stronghold of the party representative of the landed aristocracy. In Thuringia, which is a Fascist stronghold, the Nationalists nearly doubled the votes, while the Hitlerites also gained.

The German People's Party lost heavily, despite combination with small bourgeois groups, including the German peasants and Hanoverian parties.

Throughout the Reich, Herr Hitler directing his party from the strategic position of the Chancellery, gained in every district. He actually doubled his strength in several places including Bavaria, stronghold of the Roman Catholic Centrists.

Although the Centrists as a whole made a slight numerical gain their relative position appears weakened. Capt. Hermann Goering, Fascist Reich Commissioner for Interior Affairs in Prussia, in a statement declared: "For the first time since Bismarck the key position of the Centrist Party has been broken."

"The tremendous preponderance of the national front, which also extended to South German states, no longer gives south German governments the right to govern in the name of the people for there as well people have placed themselves behind Hitler."

State Relations Accected

How this attitude will affect the relation of the Reich and South German states vitally concerns political developments in the next few weeks. Preceding the election the Reich assured Bavaria that there would be no interference with federal rights comparable to the Reich action of last July which established dictatorship over the state of Prussia.

Meanwhile the National Socialists will not hesitate to drive home their gains in various parts of the country. National Socialist Storm Troops, 700 strong, last night occupied the Hamburg town hall, hoisted the swastika flag and installed one of their members as burgomaster.

Early in the day National Socialists in Hamburg had demanded control of the local police, but this was refused by the Hamburg Senate in which the majority is not National Socialist. Only after definite orders from the Reich Minister of the Interior that the National Socialist demand be conceded did the Senate yield. The former Burgomaster, Dr. Petersen, immediatly resigned.

Town Hall Occupied

Appointment of a new National Socialist Burgomaster does not, however, settle the problem, since in the Hamburg Senate the National Socialists have only five of the 12 seats and are hardly likely to be satisfied to remain in a minority. Also it is considered likely that the new Burgomaster will be made Reichs commissioner for Hamburg which woud give him far-reaching powers, even to setting aside the Senate altogether.

In Altona around midnight National Socialist Storm Troops occupied the town hall where only a night watchman was on duty.

Yesterday's election and the communal election next Sunday put before the German people the task of selecting 200,000 officials. The Fascist-Nationalist Cabinet dissolved the governing bodies of cities, districts and communities to enable them to be reconstituted in line with the "new national consciousness."

Prussia's 30,000 communities have about 160,000 members on governing councils. City representatives total 20,000: Provincial Landtags have 11,000 members. To this more than 1100 Reichstag and Prussian Landtag deputies elected yesterday can be added. Even an average of five or six aspirants for each post means more than 1,000,000 German candidates—almost one-sixth of the population.

Events Tonight

Burroughs Newsboys Foundation: Recital by piano students, broadcasting room, 10 Somerset Street, 8.

Women's Service Club: Annual meeting, election of officers, 464 Massachusetts Avenue, 8.

Address, "Revolutionary Drama," by Mr. William Dorsey Blake, playwright, John Reed Club, 325 Boylston Street, 8.

South End Women's Club: Meeting, comedy, "Money Talks," 20 Union Park, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Field and Forest Club: Dinner and round-table meeting, illustrated talk, 2 Joy Street, 6:15.

Temple Israel Brotherhood and Lyceum Course: Performance by Mr. Hans Wiener and Mr. Otto Ashermann, dancers, Temple Israel Meeting House, Longwood Avenue and Riverway, 8:30.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Talk on Mr. Sinclair Lewis's "Ann Vickers," by Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball, home of Mrs. Edward Ingraham, 7 Lowell Street, Cambridge, 8.

Testimonial dinner to Mr. Eddie Shore, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Dinner to Dr. James W. May, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "An Outline of Russian Cultural History," by Mr. George A. Zamensky, auspices Interracial Citizens' Committee, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Women's Press Club: Meeting, talks, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Events Tomorrow

Legislative Committee on Public Health: Public hearing on two vaccination bills, State House, 10:30.

First in series of musicales presented by Mrs. Edith Noyes Greene, benefit unemployed musicians, Pierce Building, Copley Square, 3:30.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, board of directors, Exchange rooms, 2. Executive committee meeting, 12.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Board meeting, 10.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Women's City Club: Address, "The Church in Relation to Practical Living Today," by Dean Willard H. Sperry of Harvard, 3 Joy Street, 11.

Women's Republican: Address, "The Passion Play of Oberammergau," by the Rev. Ulysses S. Milburn, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Women Organists' Club: Meeting and musical program, Copley Methodist Church, 11. Open to public.

Chromatic Club: Meeting, musical program, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Land of Windmills," 9:15, 11 and 2:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade" (film), 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Vienna, City of Song" (film), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer; snow or rain Tuesday night; moderate shifting winds becoming south or southwest; minimum temperature tonight near 26.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday cloudy with rising temperature; snow or rain beginning Tuesday afternoon or night.

Maine: Fair and not quite so cold in west portion tonight; Tuesday cloudy with rising temperature; snow Tuesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair with rising temperature tonight; Tuesday cloudy with rising temperature; snow in afternoon or at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and north winds becoming southeast and increasing Tuesday, and fair weather tonight; Tuesday overcast, probably with rain or snow over south portion in afternoon.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday; rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Tuesday or Wednesday, and again Saturday or Sunday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday, colder about Thursday, and warmer by Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	28	46	Montreal	10	22
Bismarck	14	28	Nantucket	20	36
Boston	16	32	New Orleans	60	66
Buffalo	20	30	New York	24	40
Calgary	32	44	Norfolk, Va.	36	50
Charleston	44	52	North Platte	26	32
Chicago	32	38	Philadelphia	30	44
Cincinnati	28	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	66
Denver	22	36	Pittsburgh	24	38
Eastport, Me.	14	28	Portland, Me.	14	28
Hatteras	42	48	Raleigh	36	54
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	38	48
7 p.m. Mar. 5	70	..	St. Paul	32	34
Helena, Mont.	32	36	Salt Lake City	24	34
Huron, S. D.	28	32	San Francisco	50	70
Jacksonville	56	56	Santa Fe, N.M.	18	36
Kansas City	28	40	Seattle	44	56
Key West	70	76	Tampa	54	70
Los Angeles	50	76	Washington	30	46
Memphis	48	58	Wichita, Kan.	34	36
Miami, Fla.	68	72	Williston, N.D.	16	24

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 6.
B—Maximum March 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:07 p. m., Tuesday 7:21 a. m.
Height of tide 7.1 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:11 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Radio Tonight

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'N' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble.
10:00 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Reports; sports.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Studio soloists.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Dance orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, Richard Crooks; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; talk.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Local dance music.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Dance orchestra; soloist.
10:15 Muscanto String Trio.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music; talk, "Eddie" Shore, hockey player.
7:30 Political talk; music.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 "Royzal German Band."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920ke-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Local musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; soloists.

Boston Art Notes

John C. Taylor

At Grace Horne's Gallery there may be seen oils by Mr. John C. Taylor. This artist paints in a close, compact, exceedingly articulate manner. The old estimate may be applied to his pictures: they are good because we can pluck the grapes from the stems and eat them; we can feel the cool, smooth surface of the earthenware; the glass can be rung with the snap of the finger; the cyclamen is a florist's specimen. Such fidelity to optical truth takes patience and skill; Mr. Taylor seems to have both.

The landscapes are somewhat different. They are conventional in colors—that is, the grass is green and the sky is blue—but the painter has tried to establish a rather primitive simplicity, inspired perhaps by Rousseau, the customs officer. We have noted, with curiosity and mild alarm, that a great many artists of fairly vigorous style have drifted into this idyllic simplicity, painting in a static, lethargic mood, and making no effort to convey some vivacious note. It shows a want of imagination, and a laziness in brush manipulation.

Junior League

Portraits by Miss Barbara Bradford are to be seen at the Junior League, at Zero Marlborough Street. This young artist has progressed manifestly since her last showing. Her portraits are made with skill, with variety, with an attempt to evince the character of her sitters. Her style lacks evenness, but that will come with greater technical assurance.

Too commonly among younger portrayers there is a seriousness unrelieved. They have not yet learned to maintain a certain lightness, both in mood and in pattern. There is something rather sordid, rather heavy about the general spirit of their exhibitions. From the general attitude one judges these sitters an unhappy lot. When we find this trait amongst older portrayers, we merely label them mediocre. The young may yet be influenced.

At the Gardenside Bookshop, adjoining the Ritz-Carlton, there is on view a set of illustrations made by Mr. M. A. Boullard-Deve for Mr. Harold Coolidge Jr's. book on Indo-China. The prints include various native types, depicted with characteristic attitudes, wearing the native costume.

D. A.

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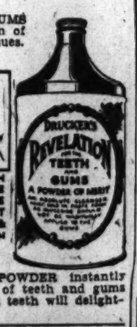

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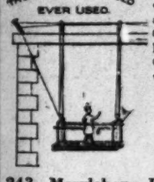

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Bird Life Study Augmented by Use Of Sound Movies

Lecture and Film Explains Songs and Habits to Audubon Society

The muffled drumming of the ruffed grouse, the raucous honk of flying Canada geese, and trills of many song birds were heard at the showing of sound-movies for the Massachusetts Audubon Society at the Statler Hotel on Saturday. Dr. A. A. Allen, professor of ornithology at Cornell, who lectured on "The Songs and Courtships of Birds" presented this entirely new feature in bird study.

Although the finished sound-movies could well be titled "Ornithology Made Easy" since they connect the songs with the birds so well, Dr. Allen said it was extremely difficult to isolate the various sounds so that they were clear. All-night vigils to catch a particular bird sound at a time when there was the least interference were necessary. There was much interference from the wind and an occasional song from a bird not being photographed but on the whole both sound and visual photography were remarkably well done.

The sound-movies make several points very clear to the student of birds. For example, the log drumming of the ruffed grouse is not, as many have thought, a result of beating the courting-log with his wings. Dr. Allen had several excellent "shots" showing the grouse as he settles back on his tail to elevate his wings clear of the log. Then, after a preliminary stroke or two, there was the loud roll of the drumming, but the pictures showed clearly that the bird's wings were merely fanning the air.

The recordings of many such birds as the crested flycatcher, the red-winged blackbirds and the owl showed the patience of the photographers. Dr. Allen told how birds instinctively try to intimidate others as a method of getting a mate and showed several pictures illustrating this.

Dr. Allen's pictures of various birds feeding their young showed, most clearly, the mechanics of feeding. Perhaps the two most amusing shots were of birds with their young. After feeding its young, one parent bird decided, apparently, that it had given one young bird too much and another not enough so it rectified the error by removing the last morsel from the first one's throat to the second's. Some pictures showing the young of a pied-bill grebe climbing up under their mother's wings to keep warm and dry were humorous. Dr. Allen said this grebe could swim and even dive with the young safe and dry under its wings.

Before the lecture Mr. Charles Crawford Gorst gave bird imitations. The purple finch call was one of the best although he did several difficult ones. Mr. Winthrop Packard, secretary of the society, presided.

Public Works Plan Urged to Dissolve Deadlock in Money

A spending program by the Federal Government that would not interfere with balancing the current budget might provide the requisite stimulus to purchasing power, Dr. John H. Williams, professor of economics at Harvard University, told the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, Saturday, at the Copley-Plaza. In this connection he said he favored a more liberal spending policy by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Depicting an impasse wherein fear of falling prices has frozen the inclination of the borrower to borrow as well as that of the lender to lend, he suggested that a federal public works program might break the deadlock. The problem is to induce spending without unseating what confidence there is, and, according to him, a government spending program must anticipate and contravene this hazard.

Dr. Williams expressed sympathy for the policy of separating the capital from the current budget. The effect of combining the two during a slump is to necessitate higher taxes from shrinking revenue, whereas the need is for lower taxes out of higher revenue, he stated.

The consensus of the speakers was that a definitive settlement of the war debts problem should be achieved prior to the World Economic Conference. Mr. W. Arnold Forster, technical adviser to the National Peace Council, London, asserting full payment of the debts to be impossible, stated that the essential reduction should not be expected to win congressional approval unless real and immediate gains could be shown, though he did not define the compensation. Utter ineffectuality for the economic conference was predicted if the war debts remain unsettled.

Mutuality of sacrfices in which the United States lowers its tariffs, Great Britain stabilizes its currency and the other powers abandon their peculiar form of trade restrictions were urged by Dr. Williams as a prerequisite for the success of the conference.

Travel Talk

London and Paris Revisited

Mr. Branson de Cou began his season of three pictorial travelogues at Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon, choosing London and Paris for the opening lecture.

It is always a pleasure to welcome Mr. de Cou, who is sure to have something refreshing and original to say, no matter how hackneyed his subject may seem to veteran travelers (by act or proxy). On the agreeable assumption that his audience was composed of such veterans, the lecturer referred to his present exhibition as "Memory Pictures." His witty comment and jolly little anecdotes playing over the familiar views gave fresh interpretation to old scenes. The London night sequence ending the first half of the program was as lovely, in its own medium, as a series of Whistler Nocturnes. Paderewski's "Melody," in Duo-Art rendition, was the accompaniment.

"That," said Mr. de Cou, "is the easiest channel crossing you have ever had," as after the intermission, he revived scenes of Paris. Air's-eye views helped immeasurably to show the symmetrical layout of the Beautiful City. The exquisite coloring of the photographs, especially the deft handling of wet pavements with their refractive glow, the musical interludes heightening the effect of dissolving views, and above all, the lecturer's engaging, conversational manner, invested with charm what might in other hands be conventional commonplace.

Next Saturday, "Touring California—1932." M. L.

Boston Groups Plan Annual 'Art Week'

To focus public attention on the progress of art in industry, merchants, manufacturers and art groups are preparing for their annual Art Week, sponsored by the Committee on Industrial and Civic Art of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. From March 26 to April 1, practically all art interests of Boston will have a part in the program. Art schools will open their classrooms for public inspection, larger retail stores will have window and store displays, and the work of New England designers will be on exhibition at the chamber.

Public schools of Boston are to emphasize artistic appreciation and will study industrial design during the week while women's clubs throughout the State will conduct special art meetings. The Association of Artists and Designers of New England, an organization representing the leading local commercial artists, will, for the second year, arrange an exhibit of the work of its members, open to the public, on the fourteenth floor of the Chamber.

Works of contemporary New England artists will be displayed in Jordan Marsh Company's auditorium, open to the public. The artists who receives the greatest number of popular votes will be awarded a substantial cash prize. This exhibition has been conducted annually as a part of Art Week activities, and last year attracted about 40,000 "voters."

Drastic Minimum Wage Law Urged by Smith

Need for drastic minimum wage laws in Massachusetts has been urged by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Mr. Smith referred to a "recent survey by the Minimum Wage Commission of garment shops in Fall River" which he said "reveals that wage conditions in these plants are in many instances growing worse rather than better."

Among the legislation advised by the Wage Commission is a bill designed to require the labeling of goods made in sweatshops located in this State.

Original of Chicago's Lama Pavilion in Its Jehol Home

All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

GLIMPSE OF UNIQUE TEMPLE

Upper Left—Golden Pavilion Still to Be Seen at Chengtefu. Upper Right—Great Potala, Lama Monastery-Citadel, of Which Pavilion Forms Part. Below—Great Inclosure Which Conceals Even Copper Roof Shingles of Famous Structure.

Noted Golden Pavilion of Jehol City To Be Outlasted by Chicago Replica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Built to stand for centuries, long after the original in China has perished, the Golden Pavilion at the Chicago World's Fair is to have an equally enduring enclosure, according to announcement made here by Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, who was responsible for the erection of the temple in America. This enclosure, a notable piece of work in itself, will take the form of a wall built entirely of rose marble presented by the Georgia Marble Company. Cypress trees, planted in the grounds, will greatly add to the beauty of the setting.

The wall will be of Chinese design, in keeping with the temple, Dr. Hedin explains, and the gateway will be an exact replica of one of the beautiful gateways at Jehol, summer palace of the Manchu emperors, 100 miles north of Peiping, where the original Golden Pavilion stands. Bronze plaques will be placed on either side of the entrance, the one recording that the Golden Pavilion is the gift of Mr. Vincent Bedix to Chicago, and the other dedicating the temple to Dr. Sven Hedin's Sino-Swedish expedition.

Built inside the massive Potala, one of the two great fortress temples of Jehol inspired by the monastic citadels at Lhasa, the original Golden Pavilion is hidden from sight, only the tip of the golden spire being visible to the outside world. The Chicago replica, on the other hand, will be open to view, since it stands on a terrace, giving it a clearance of 2½ feet above the marble wall, which is to be seven feet high. Visitors to the World's Fair will thus obtain a splendid idea of China's finest Lama temple, a better view, in fact, than they could obtain within the confined space of the imperial courtyard, where it is impossible to see this masterpiece of Chinese architecture in proper perspective.

Now falling into decay owing to the ravages of time and the vandalism of peasants and soldiery pillaging the Jehol temples for firewood, the Golden Pavilion was erected by the great Manchu emperor, Ch'ien Lung, in the years 1767-1771, to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of himself, the eightieth birthday of his mother and the return of the Torgut tribe from the banks of the Volga to China in 1771. The tribe arrived after a historic journey across steppes and deserts lasting seven months amid great privations.

The replica of the Golden Pavilion erected at Chicago, with its gilded copper shingles, comprises more than 28,000 pieces of material, was shipped from Peiping to America and there erected with infinite skill under the direction of a Chinese architect, Mr. W. H. Liang. Inside the pavilion, which is in gilt and red lacquer, is a notable collection of images, paintings and adornments assembled by Dr. Gösta Montell, from temples in Mongolia and North China, including a few from Jehol, one or two dating from the reign of Ch'ien Lung, when they reposed in the pavilion itself.

After spending nine months in America supervising the construction of the Golden Pavilion, Dr. Hedin has returned to Peiping to resume his work here as head of his expedition, which is engaged in working in remote parts of central Asia.

New 'Clothes' Adorn Fruits and Vegetables

Strawberries are wearing cellophane faces! Celery is seen in colorful cartons with a front "window"! Oranges, potatoes and other vegetables usually selling in bulk, are encased in mesh bags; bushel baskets are now made of paper; cauliflower with heads trimmed of outer jackets are wrapped in oiled paper and sealed in pasteboard boxes.

These and other innovations in packaging of fruits and vegetables have developed during this winter, it is announced by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Conservatory to Award 'Master of Music' Degree

Under a bill passed by the State Legislature and signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, the New England Conservatory of Music will grant the degree of "master of music" to candidates who complete the required study, according to an announcement today. The organization has for some time granted a degree of "bachelor of music.'

Candidates for the master's degree must hold a bachelor's degree from a college or school of music of recognized standing, and further must complete a two-year study course.

England Enforces Ban on Totalizator Gambling System

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A large measure of success has attended action taken by the British Government to suppress that form of gambling known as totalizator betting conducted in clubs and on greyhound racing tracks.

On Dec. 16, 1932, when the British High Court pronounced the use of totalizators illegal in such places of resort there were in Britain either actually in operation or nearly approaching completion a total of 356 sets of arrangements which came under this ban. On Feb. 15, the number had been reduced to 17, against all of which legal proceedings were being taken.

Such prompt disappearance of 95 per cent of these objectionable institutions was largely due to law-abiding action on the part of the proprietors themselves.

The desirability of the clearance that has resulted is emphasized in a manifesto issued by the Christian Social Council.

"The question," the manifesto says, "is not whether there is any harm in having an occasional bet but whether it is in the best interests of social welfare that large reserved places, providing facilities for continuous betting of a kind not dissimilar from that of any gambling casinos, should be established in densely populated parts, subject to no control from any authority save that of the bodies which are interested in extracting the highest possible profits out of them."

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

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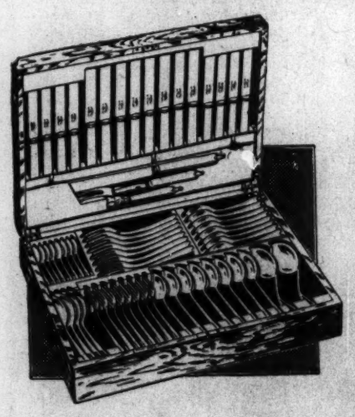

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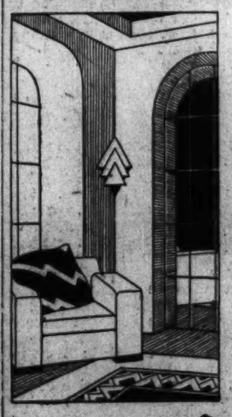

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

American Music in Berlin

By ALFRED EINSTEIN

Berlin

WITHIN the last few weeks we have heard many orchestral works which have enlarged and rounded off our conception of American music. It is about a year since Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky gave us a series of compositions emanating from the radical group of American composers: Messrs Adolf Weiss, Charles Ives, Carl Ruggles, Henry Cowell, the Cuban Amadeo Roldan and Edgar Varèse (the "Arcanes"). Though the Berlin concert public was already moderately hardened, there was, on that occasion, a good deal of hissing and whistling to be heard; the dose of revolutionary music was just too big. We made, however, the acquaintance of an extraordinarily fine conductor.

On a more recent occasion all went off comparatively smoothly. Mr. Ernst Hoffmann, a conductor hitherto unknown to Berlin, but thorough and technically mature, introduced a couple of pieces from the "temperate zone" of American music—the colorful symphonic poem, "The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan," by the late Charles T. Griffes; a rather florid "Oriental" Suite by Mr W. Woodin, and Mr. F. S. Converse's orchestral scherzo, "Flivver Ten Million." This last, a charming, graceful and good-tempered parody, found great favor with the Berlin public. The delightful part about this "program-parody music" is that it is neither wholly parody nor wholly program. In fact, it is difficult to understand why it should be less legitimate than Strauss's "Alpine" Symphony, or why the imitation of the hooting of a car should be less permissible than the bleating of a flock of sheep. All this is genuine and refreshing music.

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Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester, stands midway between Messrs. Slonimsky and Hoffmann. He gave us another performance of Griffes's Poem and the Overture to Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason's "Chanticleer," which lies somewhere between D'Indy and Glazounoff. The surprising thing about this fresh and fine piece of work is the youthfulness, one might even say boyishness, of its composer. Two "Sketches from an American Theater," by Mr. Robert R. Bennett, are written partly in parody and partly objectively, à la Stravinsky, care free and gay.

Of three American dance movements—Mr. Leo Sowerby's adroit and sonorous "Money Musk," Mr. John Powell's still more dexterous Variations on "Natchez on the Hill," and the Scherzo from the Afro-American Symphony by the Negro composer, Mr. William Grant Still—the last seems, to Europeans, to be by far the most American in character. Its rhythmic, sonorous vitality and humor are such that Dr. Hanson was obliged to repeat it.

Dr. Hanson, a thorough, though rather straightforward conductor, whose pleasure in conducting the Berlin Philharmonic was evident, also came forward as composer. A "Romantic" Symphony, half hymn, half epic, though not quite impersonal in style, was more pleasing than the rather primitive symphonic poem, "Pan and the Priest." The conflict in the mind of the artist between the lower and the higher has been treated with far greater skill by a certain Wagner in "Tannhäuser."

For Germans, these American evenings were both most instructive—and disturbing. The radical group of composers is, in its lack of traditional values, very international and very American—Mr. Charles Ives being, in my estimation, the most original and national. The distressing part lies in the fact that Germany now means very little to modern musical America.

The American model may be traced to Russia—mainly Rimsky-Korsakoff—to Fontainebleau, France, and, naturally, to that intermediate space lying between Russia and France where Stravinsky is in the ascendant. However, I think that Hindemith at any rate will have much to say to America.

Otherwise concert life pursues its usual round. One of Mr. Bruno Walter's concerts with the Philharmonic was converted into a premature but impressive Brahms celebration, with Mr. Artur Schnabel as soloist. Brahms reigns supreme during these few weeks of 1933 in all the concert halls, as Wagner does in the opera house. We owe to Mr. Bronislav Hubermann another delightful evening of Brahms, with the Violin Concerto. Mr. Erich Kleiber showed as little ambition in his program as did Mr. Walter—a little Beethoven, a little Schubert, Mozart and Johann Strauss thrown in. Besides Beethoven, Mr. Wilhelm Furtwängler gave us at least a few novelties: a "Passacaglia" for orchestra by the talented musician from Munich, Mr. Karl Marx, a piece with strong rhythmic vitality, and an orchestral arrangement of Stravinsky's "Pièces Faciles." He also surpassed himself in a wonderful rendering of Schubert's C major Symphony. By far the most stimulating are the symphony concerts given by Mr. Otto Klemperer in the Staatsoper. He resuscitated Strauss's "Heldenleben" and Leo Janáček's "Sinfonietta," one of the most original works of this romantic master: also Hindemith's "Konzert Musik" for brass and strings and Krenek's "Orchestral Variations," which are well constructed and full of feeling.

An orchestral concert given by the Berlin section of the International Society for Modern Music presented the following works: some pieces by Mr. Norbert V. Hannenheim, orchestral "Etudes" by Mr. Jerzy Fitelberg, a Saxophone Concerto by Mr. Edmund V. Borck and a Serenade by Mr. Karol Rathaus. Amongst these Mr. Rathaus is the only one who can lay claims to maturity, balance and fine feeling.

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In chamber music we must give precedence to an Italian guest, Mr. Ildebrando Pizzetti, who played some of his austere but rather indeterminate compositions in the candle-lit hall of the Castle Monbijou. We have little in common with this cultured but quite unoriginal music.

Mr. Artur Schnabel's undertaking to play all the Beethoven sonatas in seven concerts was as much an event for Berlin as it was for London. Mr. Schnabel has once more shown himself to be a great artist. His renderings of Beethoven are full of a rare intelligence which never impairs the tonal beauty; he gives to every sonata its own peculiar character, but one which is always that of Beethoven.

Maurice Sterne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FIRST in the series of one-man showings planned by the Museum of Modern Art is a retrospective exhibition of paintings, sculpture and drawings of Mr. Maurice Sterne, continuing until April 1, at 11 West Fifty-third Street. The museum's second one-man show for an American artist will be devoted to Mr. Edward Hopper, next fall.

Mr. Sterne came to the United States as a Russian immigrant boy of 12 and soon after was apprenticed to an engraver. To improve his work he started to study mechanical drawing, but his interest in art classes took chiefly the form of making free-hand action sketches of his fellow students. At the National Academy of Design he studied anatomy under Thomas Eakins. At Mr. Sterne's first exhibition, 30 years ago, Chase the portrait painter bought a picture, and the young artist won a traveling scholarship that enabled him to complete his studies in Europe. Since then he has won prizes and medals at many important exhibitions. In 1925 his work was invited to the Third Biennial International Exhibition in Rome. He is represented in numerous American public and private collections, and in museums in Berlin, Cologne and London. He has been invited to paint a self-portrait for the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

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Many of the items in the present show are souvenirs of years of great productivity in the Orient. He spent two years in Bali, starting in 1912, after sojourns in India and Java. There, two decades ago, he worked out in his formative style the meanings that he had discerned in Cézanne's plastic painting discoveries, and developed the expressive abilities of his line with the example of Mantegna ever before him. In "Temple Feast, Bali" (1914) this fusion is to be discovered in a composition that is all his own. That ring of dark heads formed by the kneeling dancers, reënforced by the dynamic lines of their arm positions, opposed to the inclined figures of the fruit bearers who are serving them, makes an impelling design arising out the artist's environment, manifesting strongly his urge to paint and employing in full pressure all the traditional means that he had been able to make his own.

This clue to the artist's work comes from his brief foreword in the catalogue. He speaks of his visits to shops in British India where images were produced for the temples. "These images," he says, "were mostly trite and superficial. In the present environment the incentive for art expression is lacking, but those works, nevertheless, show extraordinary precision and craftsmanship. The planning, method and execution are traditional. . . . It is as if one inherited a beautiful language without having anything to say."

One room is given over largely to drawings, and here one may become acquainted with the solid basis of craftsmanship joined with artistic vision upon which Mr. Sterne has reared his accomplishment. "Italian Beggar" proves how faithfully he pondered in 1906 the example of Dürer. Other drawings of this developing period show an appreciation of Pollaiuolo and Manet. "Indian," made in 1917, is a drawing that is all Sterne, like the bronze "Pueblo Indian," modeled a year later.

From the first, Mr. Sterne's work has been characterized by dignity. This quality strongly marks his pictures of native life in the Orient, with no element of superiority in the viewpoint of the observer creeping in to give a satirical or grotesque twist to the interpretation. Never do we feel the artist to be consciously forcing a note through the whole course of his evolving style. At times the experimental tinge is keen, perhaps never stronger than in his work done during the past year in Italy, where the emphasis is more upon color than during his Bali period.

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"Flowers," a still-life of tulips (1918) and "Bowl of Apples" (1926) indicate a transition of method toward a more brilliant recourse to what may be called mixing the colors in the eye of the observer, for subtle refractions and reflections are employed to set up a tone that is the sum of the several colors used while representing no one of them. Most of all is this effect noticeable in "Peaches," a still-life painted last year.

"Reapers," with its disposition of peasant figures in various positions of repetitive rhythm, is marked in its dominant effect of design. "Eggs With Carafe" is an evanescent still-life, vaporous in its translucent tonalities. The architectural character that uniformly pervades this painter's canvases gives nobility and repose to his plaster models for the reliefs of his Rogers-Kennedy pioneer memorial, erected two years ago in a Worcester (Mass.) park.

E. C. S.

Harley Perkins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER an interval of five years, Mr. Harley Perkins, painter and critic, returns to Boston. When he left for foreign shores, the city had lost a leader in the more liberal art circles. Mr. Perkins was one of the first to draw into a rather hostile environment the work of the French post-Impressionists. He managed to shake up somewhat a traditional calm which was settling dangerously over the city. With an uncommonly good taste, Mr. Perkins selected exhibitions which included Picasso and Matisse and Friesz and Derain. The air was astir; mild hostilities were provoked; it was all wholesome and salutary.

In these recent years Mr. Perkins has been painting in France. All his energies have been devoted to the craft and his style has become greatly enriched. Paint for him is a fluid medium, yielding easily and buoyantly to the touch; his oils preserve the light, transparent qualities of aquarelles. He never insisted upon bold or intrusive outlines; his colors are not defined by tight, sharp borders, but are, rather, streamers of tone, delicate dabs, swirls of gently applied pigment. There is graciousness, tenuousness, a freedom from the heaviness and stolidity so common among painters who employ this mode. It is very difficult indeed to achieve this weightless character; it demands sensibility, understanding, an appreciation of the potentialities of tone, and an ability to estimate just the right quantities, and to launch upon the telling sweep of the brush. This manner cannot be taught, it must be achieved through practice and understanding. It is the quintessence of French Impressionism. Few outlanders ever acquire it.

For subjects Mr. Perkins has done provincial scenes in France, peasant portrayals, terraces, vases of flowers. Whatever the subject, it lends itself to the same treatment, tonal sequences, neighborly textures, a pattern of small objects which in the ensemble make an exquisite composite, harmoniously united. There is something free, joyous, fragrant about this manner. A relief in the midst of too much synthesis, too much analysis, too little sensibility among our contemporaries. Mr. Perkins is innately the artist. The best proof is the fact that with passing years his style grows increasingly significant, his fancy enlarges, his insight deepens—and what is most significant, his pictures are fresh and enlivening.

D. A.

Paintings
Portrait Drawings
by
Harley Perkins
Continuing through March 11
Grace Horne Galleries
Stuart Street at Dartmouth
Boston, Massachusetts

By A. C. Cooper, London-The Christian Science Monitor
"La Belle Strasbourgeoise," by Nicholas de Largillière.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A REMARKABLE loan exhibition, illustrating "Three French Reigns," (Louis XIV, XV, and XVI) has been organized by Sir Philip Sassoon at his house, 25 Park Lane. As at present arranged the exhibition will remain open till April 5.

It might have been thought that this would in some measure repeat the great Exhibition of French Art held last year at Burlington House, but this is not the case. Not only does the present exhibition present a magnificent selection of fine examples of decorative furniture, silver, porcelain, etc., which was hardly represented at Burlington House, but even the pictures are entirely different. Not one of the paintings shown last year is included in the Sassoon exhibition. Yet all the great French masters of the eighteenth century are splendidly represented, some of them even better than they were at Burlington House.

This is largely due to the generous help given to the organizers by American and French collectors. Quite a sensation has been caused by M. Coty's "La Belle Strasbourgeoise," by Nicholas de Largillière, publicly exhibited. It shows a finely made *bourgeoise* wearing the curious, enormously wide hat peculiar to Strasbourg. Superb in the quality of its painting and in fine condition, this portrait is Largillière's masterpiece, both more finished in its technique and far more human in its aspect than any of his better known royal and court portraits.

Fragonard again is magnificently represented. The pick of the bunch comes from an American collector, Mr. A. W. Erickson, whose "La Liseuse" is surely the loveliest single figure Fragonard ever painted. Other fine Fragonards include "L'Etude" (from the Louvre), Mr. J. M. Schiff's "L'Invocation a l'Amour," and Lord Rosebery's "Madame du Barry."

A famous and lovely Watteau is lent by Lord Duveen, "La Comédie Française," which was formerly in the Kaiser's collection at Potsdam. The Bouchers include two examples of his oval panels decorated with mythological subjects, and a large sketch, unfinished, but of splendid quality and most illuminating as illustrating this master's vigorous "attack" when starting a decoration.

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A finely wrought large portrait of "Madame de Pompadour" by Drouais Fils is particularly interesting, as it bears in its left-hand lower corner an inscription stating that the head was painted in April, 1763, and the picture finished in May, 1764. How many artists today would be willing to spend a year on one portrait? But the fine craftsmanship that distinguished French painting in the eighteenth century, and particularly the multiplicity of finely realized yet subordinated detail that appears in their work, are things which cannot be obtained in haste.

And that is the distinguishing character of the other French paintings at Sassoon's—the Chardins, the pictures by De Troy, by Hubert Robert and many others. In loftiness of intellectual power and inspired conception they cannot rank with the work of Rembrandt or the great Italian masters; but they always win our respect by their fine and consummate craftsmanship, they have a sensuous allure in their charm of design and color and they are always supremely decorative.

Another loan exhibition which is attracting much attention is the portrait exhibition at Knoedler's, "Beautiful Women of the Nineteenth Century." This collection has been formed largely with an eye to the beauty and celebrity of the women portrayed, and so many of the greatest portrait painters of the century—Whistler among them, for example—are not represented. Regarded as paintings, the most interesting feature of the collection is the way in which the portraits of C. F. Watts stand out by reason of their dignity and superb craftsmanship. They have a "quality" which most of these nineteenth century paintings lack, and though in his "Mrs. Langtry" as a young woman he had a very beautiful sitter—to whom he did full justice—his full length of "Frances, Marchioness of Bath" proves what a lovely and dignified painting he could make out of a sitter almost homely in countenance.

Other portraits of special interest in this exhibition are W. P. Frith's study for the head of "Alexandra, Princess of Wales," lent by Queen Mary; Winterhalter's charming small full-length of "The Empress Eugénie," with park scenery in the background; Carolus Duran's "Countess of Warwick"; Lenbach's "Countess de Grey"; Holman Hunt's portrait of his wife; Rossetti's "Lady Horner"; Millais's "Constance, Duchess of Westminster," and Sargent's "Duchess of Portland," "Viscountess d'Abernon" and "Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland."

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The first one-man show of Mr. S. R. Badmin at the Fine Art Society introduces to a wider public a young aquarellist and etcher of exceptional promise. At the early age of 26 Mr. Badmin has won his election, by sheer merit, to the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors and the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. He is an exceedingly fine and careful draftsman, and his water colors have the exceptional characteristic that they succeed in combining scrupulously careful detail with an effect of breadth and simplicity. Looked at from a little distance his street scene, "Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields," appears almost ascetically simple in its broad, clear-hewn design, yet when we look into it we find the work full of the most enchanting and almost microscopically drawn detail. Conversely, looking closely at his landscape, "The South End of Lake Coniston," we perceive the care with which he has drawn and colored every minute detail in the stone houses which occupy the foreground; yet the moment we step back these melt into a gray tone taking their place in the landscape and never disturbing the general effect by their minute fidelity to fact. Mr. Badmin's ability to reconcile what many artists have considered to be "irreconcilable qualities" proves that he has great tact and discretion in addition to remarkable skill. His really lovely work both in water color and in etching encourages us to believe that he has a great future.

A choicely selected retrospective exhibition of lithographs at P. & D. Colnaghi's Galleries should inspire print collectors to pay more attention to this charming medium. Here we see how admirably drawing on the stone suits the idiosyncrasies of artists so different as Ingres, with his delicate line, and Delacroix, with his rich contrast of tones; Whistler, who used the medium as the one most suitable to perpetuate his most ethereal sketches; Fantin-Latour, to give permanence to his finely wrought and subtly graduated romantic conceptions and idylls.

Conspicuous among living workers in lithography are Mr. John Copley and his gifted wife, Miss Ethel Gabain, both of whom are splendidly represented in the present exhibition, Mr. Copley with his virile, dramatic designs of "Mountain Mowers," "Hammers" and other contemporary subjects; Miss Gabain with her exquisitely dainty and entirely feminine domesticities, such as "The Linen Cupboard," "Une dame qui se chausse," "Madame Figaro," or so delicate a composition as her "Towers of Florence." Mr. Frank Brangwyn, with his titanic "Stevedores," Mr. C. W. R. Nevinson, with his dramatically lit and composed "Street Scene"; Mr. Edmund Blampied, Mr. Muirhead Bone and Sir William Rothenstin are other contemporary artists who contribute notable lithographs to this exhibition.

Opera and the Star

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TO THE praise of the stars of music, art has prospered under their ministrations, as facts and figures presented in Metropolitan Opera official statements prove. No doubt about it, the stars drew the audiences that enabled the Metropolitan general manager, a few years ago, to lay by for the institution a surplus, said to exceed $1,000,000. And yet, there arrived a day when the stars ceased to attract the town in sufficient numbers to pay the expenses of performance. Inevitably, by indication of the statements, the hoard shrank and at last disappeared; and no sooner was it all gone than the stars themselves vanished also.

Account for their going on any ground we will, lowered stipends or what not, their loss is cause for regret. Remarkably, though, Metropolitan presentations throughout the past winter have stood at a higher level of excellence without the stars than they ever stood with them. On that point, there seems to be no dispute, or at least none particularly outspoken. A question that arises now is whether people will in the long run support opera which lacks the luminance of stars, or whether they will part with their money only on condition that the former shine and glitter be restored. They have got in the way of thinking that "Carmen," to name a piece at random, cannot go, as it should unless Mme. So-and-So has the title rôle. They fancy, again, that "Meistersinger" cannot please them with this baritone singing the part of Hans Sachs so well as it can with that. Most likely, too, they are going to keep right on thinking so.

Wherefore the problem looks like one of artistic administration and musical generalship, rather than one of public taste and popular habit. For if audiences like the star, they also like the all-round first-rate interpretation of an opera, from the standpoints of singing, conducting, stage directing, scene designing and whatever else may be implied. Indeed, they cannot want less and be really alert and truly alive. To get back the advantages of the old system, then, and at the same time to retain those, so dearly acquired, of the new, must no doubt be somehow managed.

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On the subject of management, there are persons of high musical place in town who hold that Metropolitan artistic policy should be completely overhauled and rehabilitated. They are not always sympathetically listened to, especially by representatives of the press; for the men and women of the press—the musical critics, to be explicit—dislike hearing the Metropolitan talked down and disparaged as an institution, much as they enjoy the privilege of speaking out now and then on the Metropolitan as a troupe of performers. Indeed, they zealously defend the good old house and all that goes with it whenever hostile remark begins to circulate. They are aware, too, of being supported in their championship by opera patrons who have had hours of extraordinary pleasure listening to Metropolitan voices this year, or the last five years, or 25 years—count back further whoever can.

So nobody need expect a Metropolitan revolution. And still, after everything is said, certain changes and improvements might, with prospect of happy outcome, be started at once. To speak candidly of the opera "crisis," and to look squarely at the project lately launched to "save" the Metropolitan, uncertainty may be said to have disappeared and safety to have been assured the moment the names of the committee on collecting a guaranty fund were published. It is beyond all Broadway and Fifth Avenue imagination that the woman and the 14 men who have undertaken to guide the campaign should fail, or anywhere near come short of the mark. Whether they are out to protect an embarrassed aggregation of singers and stage workers, or to guard the interests of an anxious group of real estate owners, the result will, from every indication, be the same—the committee of which Miss Lucrezia Bori is chairman will, of course secure the desired subscriptions.

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But even the accomplishment of that purpose cannot be expected to satisfy persons who entertain artistic doubts. More than ever, perhaps, they will assert the necessity for reform. Why not put the English language, they will ask, into official use at the opera house? Not, mark you, English in the singing, which is an academic and controversial matter; but English in the daily dealings of the concern, which are neither theory nor disputation, but just plain, straight business. Why not, they will go on to say, abandon an antiquated, rag-tag method of production and install a modern stage? Why, again, if Italian operas are given in an authentic Italian way, and German operas in an authentic German way, should not French operas be given in an authentic French way and Russian operas in an authentic Russian way?

Here, likewise, the question of the star comes in. The Metropolitan has always had star management. The doubters should scarcely doubt that it will want to have star management all the more as soon as their improvements begin to be put into effect.

Print Makers of the Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

"SOME Print Makers of the Present," the third show in a series devoted to the work of living American artists, is now in progress at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, where some 55 artists are represented, all of whom at some time in their careers have been associated with art life in Philadelphia.

In point of time these artists range from Mr. John Sloan to the Pinto brothers, and one is almost too conscious of the change in art approach that took place in that interim. There is about the work of Mr. Sloan and of Mr. Clifford Addams, his near contemporary, a richness of human background that one does not find in that of the more recent men. Less concerned with geometric mechanizations, less pattern-conscious, these men clothe their ideas with romantic warmth. Of the two Mr. Addams is the greater romantic; while Mr. Sloan clings to evironmental characterizations, as in "Anshutz in Anatomy," a print of the beloved art teacher demonstrating before a class, or in "Memory," a poignant interior with Robert and Mrs. Henri, and Mr. and Mrs. Sloan all gathered about the tabe, reading, sketching or thinking.

There is vast difference in approach, mental and emotional, between "Doorway, Philadelphia Emigrants' Exit," by Mr. Clifford Addams, a warm, rich romantic dream of what might be an altogether sordid subject, and "Chrysler Building," by Mr. Earl Horter, a matter-of-fact, almost commercial art rendering of great building perpendiculars, with little tenpin human perpendiculars at street level. Something of this same impersonal feeling dominates "New York Street Scene," by Mr. Francis Criss.

The grand gesture of industrialism appears in the series of Hog Island studies by Mr. Thornton Oakley; while the peace of farmlands pervades Mr. Daniel Garber's restful "Wilderdongs."

Between the Pintos and Mr. Herbert Pullinger there is another chasm. The former, steeped in the mannerisms of the French, are often blatant in pattern emphasis. Mr. Pullinger, on the other hand, whether consciously or unconsciously, leans toward the meticulous realism of English landscape etchers and engravers. "The Moonlit Mill," from the standpoint of poetic realism, is one of the particularly successful prints in the exhibition.

Echoes of Kandinsky and Klee may be felt in abstractions by Mrs. Sara Langley, while a strong cubistic influence seems to underly scenes from the life of Jesus by Mr. William Meyerowitz, as well as that artist's conception of New York skyscrapers.

The exhibition was assembled by the librarian of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Mr. Paul Vanderbilt.

D. G.

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'Run, Little Chillun!'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

NOTHING of the white man's interpretation of Negro impulses got into "Run, Little Chillun!" This folk drama by Mr. Hall Johnson gives expression to his race in two scenes of exaltation which may be taken as indicating the two branches taken by the primal impulse which finds outlet in songs and dancing that mount to emotional frenzy. One stream may be taken as paganistic, and, as exemplified in the moonstruck ritual of the New Day Pilgrims, who rationalize "God and nature as one," leads straight back to the jungle. The other stream, taking its color from religious zeal, abnegates itself before God. These two tendencies, with all their kindred qualities of fervor, stirred the first-night audience at the Lyric Theater on the evening of March 1 as only elemental things can.

Mr. Hall Johnson, who wrote the play and composed and arranged the music, joins his two chief scenes by means of a prodigal son motive. The son of the pastor of Hope Baptist Church in a small southern town cannot find an answer to his questionings in the church creed, and runs after Sulamai, a wild girl of the town who visits the camping place of the wandering pagans. He attends one of their meetings, is horrified by its orgiastic character and asks Sulamai to leave town with him. When she refuses, because obsessed by the pilgrims, he returns to the fold, gathered at the meeting house to pray for him. Great is the rejoicing as expressed in the singing of spirituals.

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For five months the company has been rehearsing this drama under Mr. Johnson, wherever halls were to be obtained at small rental, awaiting the time when a producer and a theater could be found. Disheartening as the long term of preparation must have been, it has had a reward in its attainment of an ensemble that probably never could have been achieved during the usual play rehearsal period of three or four weeks. In its two big scenes this play attains to a pitch of emotional release and improvisation that could only be compassed after the players had made the incidents, dances and choruses a part of their lives. It is almost as if the play had become with them a ceremony of mourning and of joy.

In the forest scene of the pilgrims meeting the movement starts to a slow and stately rhythm, imperceptibly gaining momentum in chants that are accompanied only by the pulsating beat of a drum. All Mr. Johnson's gift for directing choral singing is manifest in these sonorous pagan psalms, with their African gibberish, their high lights of strange tonalities that could never have been set down on paper, becoming more inflammatory every minute, until the curtain falls on a stage full of dancing figures with arms and legs thrashing like reeds in a tempest.

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The Negro revival meeting begins similarly in a quiet key, with early arrivals lamenting at the mourners' bench and shakily participating in the spiritual with which the proceedings have started. The pastor preaches on the Bible text of the shepherd who left the 90 and 9 safe in the fold and went forth to seek the lamb which was lost. In his prayer he makes supplication for the return of his son. Testimonies are given with fervent interludes of singing. Only once did the spectators forget that this is a play and sought an encore of one of the most rousing of the spirituals. The action moved on as if there had been no applause, with the congregation making glad interjections in approval of the minister's remarks and of the statements of the testifiers. Not a hint of the irreligious crept into the performance, and strangely out of key seemed the occasional spectator who could look upon this spectacle and laugh aloud.

Sometimes in the plot interludes surrounding the two big episodes there was a hint of conventional Negro caricature in the playing, but this fell off once the players entered into the spirit of the meeting scenes. Miss Fredi Washington as Sulamai, Miss Edna Thomas as the temporarily deserted wife, Mr. Harry Bolden as the pastor, Miss Olga Burgoyne as a dancing pilgrim, Miss Olive Ball as a revivalist leader and Mr. Jack Carr as a pilgrim priest are the chief performers in the cast of 175.

E. C. S.

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The particularly bright spot in the performance of *Lohengrin* which the Metropolitan Opera Company sang at the County Center last night, was the singing and acting of Doris Doe. . . . The rôle of Ortrud has been associated with many of the greatest singers the world has known. . . . Miss Doe's voice disclosed a rich and dramatic timbre . . . her vocal and histrionic power when she stopped the procession on the steps of the church, stirred her audience and pointed to the fact that this young American singer was on the way toward becoming one of the leading contraltos of her day.—*Courtenay Savage in White Plains Daily Reporter.*

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Paris Convinced U. S. Crisis Brings New World Union

Declares It Will Hasten Action for Peace and Prosperity of All

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 6—The Paris conviction is that the American financial crisis will have a salutary effect of hastening that genuine active collaboration among the United States, Britain and France, without which world peace and prosperity is impossible.

A sympathetic and generally optimistic attitude marks comments of the press as a whole, nearly all newspapers voicing hope and confidence that the new President will find a way to overcome difficulties.

Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural address made a distinctly favorable impression here. Passages referring to foreign affairs are acclaimed as indicating that the new Administration realizes the impossibility of America remaining isolated from the rest of the world. The semi-official Temps writes:

"America needs the aid of France and Britain to overcome effectively the world crisis, from which it is at present suffering so intensely; to strengthen the order, peace and prosperity of Europe, Britain and France need the help of the United States. Common causes are so great, so important, so urgent, that it is well worth the cost of sacrificing some of the selfish interests of each."

According to reports which have received considerable credence here, M. Paul-Boncour brought back with him from Geneva yesterday information that Mr. Roosevelt plans to make the first important movement toward that collaboration at Geneva soon, in the form of a proposal designed to strengthen the Kellogg pact. It is believed this proposal will resemble the general consultative pact enveloped in the French disarmament plan.

It is certain that such a gesture on the part of the United States would mean an enthusiastic response from France, which feels the elections in the Reich yesterday proved its distrust and anxiety were justified.

The French press, even of the Left, makes no effort to disguise its conviction that Adolf Hitler will be unable to prevent the nationalistic windstorm of force which he has sown from developing into a militaristic whirlwind that will have serious international consequences.

Bank Closing Brings Wave of Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada, for example, has been technically off the gold standard for many months because it put restrictions on the export of gold. But the Canadian dollar has been freely exchangeable for gold within the Dominion and prices have been hardly affected.

As for the United States, it possesses half the world's monetary supply of gold, a vast sum. The country has imposed a gold export embargo, and it is hard to see how France, and the few remaining countries on gold, will not now do likewise in self-defense.

No intimation has yet come from any responsible source that the American Government contemplated inflation. Mr. Roosevelt in his inaugural demanded "provision for an adequate and sound currency." Inflation does not by any means have to be a concomitant of departure from the gold standard, as the example of Canada and various other countries has recently shown.

Japan Shows Anxiety Over the Possibility Of U. S. Giving Up Gold

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 6—The Japanese Government is awaiting anxiously to see whether the United States is to abandon the gold standard, since such a step would mean greatly decreased income for Japan from raw silk sales in the United States when figured in yen. The Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan estimates, however, that the exchange value of the yen will not exceed 24 cents when New York resumes foreign exchange operations.

It is understood that Shanghai today sold yen on New York at 24⅝, while Yokohama exchange brokers attempted to charge G. Bernard Shaw and other tourists arriving on the Empress of Britain at the rate of 32 cents per yen.

Branches of the National City Bank of New York in Japan are not affected today, although they refused to accept dollars except in small quantities from tourists at a rate of around 21½. Small runs, it is understood, developed on the Harbin branch, but the bank was able to pay all depositors on demand. It is anticipated in some quarters that the yen hereafter will be figured on sterling rather than dollars.

Music

Yehudi Menuhin

Yehudi Menuhin gave a violin recital in Symphony Hall Saturday evening, with Mr. Arthur Balsam as efficient accompanist. His program consisted of Bach's Sonata in E; Lalo's "Symphonic Espagnole," the Tartini-Kreisler Sonata in G minor ("Devil's Trill"), and some smaller pieces. An audience of good size was enthusiastic.

Yehudi is now 16, well past the period of knickerbockers and big bows and kisses from conductors. He dresses plainly in a sack suit with long trousers. His manner is simple and unaffected. He submits himself merely as a musician. He was already a musician of exceptional quality when he first played in Boston two years ago. Since then he has developed, along certain lines. His tone is broader and warmer, his bow has more bite and power, be is able to bring more fire into his interpretations.

But in cultivating this bravura style, he seemed Saturday night to have neglected some of the more fundamental qualities. He speeded up all his Allegro movements to a tempo at which his technique, which two years ago seemed unexceptionable, began to falter. His left hand retained its cunning, but his bowing was at times very insecure. In these quick movements, and especially in pyrotechnical passages, he gave an impression of striving after effect. Whether he was consciously doing so or not, the result was that his execution became muddy, his phrasing vague and his rhythm weak. One can only hope that these shortcomings are merely a manifestation of an adolescent uncertainty which will soon pass. His talent is too rare to be sacrificed to false musical gods.

L. A. S.

Shoe Workers Strike In 45 Haverhill Shops

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 6 (AP)—Six thousand workers from 45 shoe factories and 18 wood-heel firms went on strike today against what they claimed were low wages and unsatisfactory working conditions. Only six factories in the city remained unaffected by the strike.

About 100 Methuen workers also went on strike. A similar strike is on at Lynn, where some of the managements have arrived at an agreement with the workers. In Norway, Maine, 200 shoe workers went on strike today against a 10 per cent wage cut, said to be the third in recent months.

Hoover Enlists Full Co-operation With Roosevelt

Will Tie Loose Ends of Several Agencies During New York Visit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—News of President Roosevelt's proclamation establishing a national bank holiday and placing an embargo on gold shipments from today until March 10 came to Mr. Herbert Hoover this morning.

"The President's proclamation should receive the whole-hearted support and cooperation of every citizen," he said. Beyond this he declined to comment on the situation in any of its manifold aspects.

Free from official cares of state for the first time in four years, Mr. Hoover had retired at his suite in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel last night before the President's proclamation was received here.

When it was read to Mr. Lawrence Richey, Mr. Hoover's secretary, he declined to awaken the former President, and, therefore, it was not until this morning that Mr. Hoover knew of the action of his successor at the White House. Almost simultaneously with the receipt of the news from Washington Mr. Hoover got word of the passing on in Florida of Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, and his expression of deep regret followed immediately.

"I deplore Mayor Cermak's passing," he said. "Every one will be deeply grieved about it."

Gathering Up Loose Ends

Mr. Hoover remained secluded in his hotel suite today, only a few of his most intimate friends and business associates seeing him. Among the callers were Mr. Edgar Rickard, Mr. Perrin Galvin and Mr. Ray Sautel, all of whom were closely associated with Mr. Hoover in the Belgian Relief Organization, the American Relief Administration and the American Child Health Association. All of these activities are still functioning with headquarters at 42 Broadway, where the International Continental Development Company, with which Mr. Hoover also was formerly associated, has its headquarters.

In informed quarters it was said that one of the chief reasons for Mr. Hoover stopping in New York on his way to his home in California was in order to consult with Mr. Rickard and others regarding the affairs of these organiaztion, and with a view to picking up their loose ends. While he is doing this, Mr. Hoover will, of course, be available should the new Administration in Washington wish to consult with him on the background of questions now pending.

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, and other high officials of the Hoover Administration, are still in Washington participating with the Roosevelt Administration in discussions of the banking and general economic situation.

Unofficial Greeting Extended

Leaving Washington immediately after the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Mr. Hoover arrived here at 5:50 p. m. Saturday. He was met at Pennsylvania Station by a group of close friends who had constituted themselves an unofficial reception committee. Also there was a detachment of United States troops and a heavy police guard.

As the former President stepped from the station there was a roll of drums and a blare of bugles, but Mr. Hoover was quickly whisked off to the Waldorf Astoria, escorted by a police guard headed by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney. Arriving at his hotel, he retired at once to the seclusion of his suite, where he had dinner alone with his son, Allan, and his secretary, Mr. Richey.

Mrs. Hoover, who left Washington with her husband, started directly for California, transferring from the Washington-New York train at Philadelphia to another train bound for the Pacific coast.

Mr. Hoover will be here several days, just how long not having been definitely decided. While at New York he will be plain Citizen Hoover, with all that that implies. There will be no press conferences.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920ke-326m, direction of Manager of Committee on Publication.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Daily, March 6-11, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WMAS, 1420ke-211m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Alternate Sundays, up to and including April 16, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WDRC, 1330ke-226m, direction of Committee on Publication for Connecticut.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, except first, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Wednesdays following first Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., also Wednesday, March 8, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WINS, 1180ke-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300ke-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150ke-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250ke-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880ke-341, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690ke-436m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410ke-213m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500ke-200m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420ke-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210ke-248, direction of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900ke-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370ke-219m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770ke-388m, direction of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180ke-254m, direction of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820ke-366m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420ke-211m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa — Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000ke-300m, direction of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860ke-349m, direction of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770ke-350m, direction of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360ke-220m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880ke-340.7m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500ke-200m, direction of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280ke-234m, direction of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560ke-535m, direction of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1360ke-217m, direction of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230ke-244m; daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930ke-322m, direction of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300ke-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

Taking Over of Bank Control Declared Step to Stability

(Continued from Page 1)

actions in gold currency. Under the act, it was contended, the President has full dictatorial powers over every phase of banking and finance, and can delegate his powers to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Details are being promulgated today, after a staff of technicians and bank experts worked all night.

Start of Real Thing

President Roosevelt took his swift and momentous decision after a day of steady conferences with national leaders, following an evening after the inaugural, which was also tense and busy. When, after 11 last night, the decision was announced, both the Chief Executive and Mr. William H. Woodin, his Secretary of the Treasury, appeared relieved and confident.

Mr. Woodin, discussing the step at midnight, said:

"This is the start of the real thing.

"I think we are on the bottom and can't go any lower," he added. "If the people will only have courage and confidence in the great new leader in the White House I think we shall get out of our troubles very rapidly."

"This order closes everything tightly for the next four days," Secretary Woodin went on, "but gives the Secretary authority to permit certain banks to carry on almost all of their usual functions."

The Secretary said details of the plan to permit issuance of clearing house certificates had not been completed and he was not sure how it would be worked out. Mr. Woodin authorized the following statement:

Courage One Thing Needed

"The one thing I hope at this time is that the people of this country will have courage, and all kinds of confidence in us because we are going to pull this thing together."

The President had full coöperation of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, and his associates. They participated in an all-day meeting at the Treasury, which brought together New York and Chicago banking leaders, financial authorities from Congress, Reconstruction Finance Corporation members, in short, a cross-section of the nation's financial man power.

After these meetings, the President met with Mr. Woodin and Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, to draft his proclamation Meanwhile, in special conference, President Roosevelt sought to enlist congressional support by an hour's talk with Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, and Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama.

Today, efforts are concentrated on drafting a banking reform program to carry to Congress on Thursday. Upon their success and speed depends the length of the banking holiday, which clearly will be extended beyond Thursday if it is likely that the gold and currency drain will recommence with the reopening.

State of Washington Strengthens Bank Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 6—Planned to keep the "wabbles" out of the state's banking structure, two pieces of legislation have been approved by the lawgivers in session here.

The first, the Heffron-Morthland bank moratorium bill, which has been approved by the Governor, was formulated to give legal backing to the "bank holiday" plan to permit reorganization of financial institutions facing difficulties in keeping liquid its assets.

This measure is expected to bolster any sagging member of the State's financial system by making legal "holidays" in withdrawals pending a move to strengthen the weakened bank.

The second, the adiminstration's bank code bill, has likewise been passed and is waiting the signature of Gov. Clarence D. Martin.

This act is rated as one the most important proposed in this session. Under its terms the state supervisor of banking is empowered to remove any director, officer or employee who, in his judgment, has been found responsible for practices considered dishonest, reckless or incompetent.

Manila Banks Sound

MANILA, March 6 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, announced yesterday the financial position of banks here was "excellent" and that they would be open as usual today.

'Holiday' in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 6 (AP)—In a proclamation yesterday Mr. James R. Beverley, Governor of Puerto Rico, declared Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday legal banking holidays because all island banks are dependent on New York banks for cash and credit.

'Fin Com' Urges Cut In Holiday Costs

Reductions of more than $20,000 in appropriations for municipal celebrations are recommended by the Boston Finance Commission in a report to Mayor Curley. The Commission advocates abolition of the Public Celebrations Department, which would net a saving of $9000.

In urging a curtailment of appropriations for municipal holiday observances from $39,000 to $15,000, the commission points out that reductions will permit "only the minimum observance fitting for our more significant legal holidays."

The report is construed as urging abolition of city celebrations of Bunker Hill Day, June 17, curtailed observance of Memorial Day and elimination of Boston's—particularly South Boston's—long-cherished Evacuation Day.

Examinations for Federal Labor Posts Announced

To establish a register from which to fill laborer vacanies in all branches of the Federal Classified Service in Boston and vicinity, except Navy Yard Service, an open competitive examination for Classified Laborer was announced today by the United States Civil Service Commission.

The closing date for receipt of applications is March 13. Information and application blank, Form 6, may be obtained from the manager of the First United States Civil Service District, 1501 Custom House. From the register there also will be chosen persons to fill the positions of charman and charwoman in the custodian service in the new Post Office Building, Custom House and Appraisers Stores.

Mt. Holyoke Zoölogist Receives High Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 6—Dr. Ann Haven Morgan, chairman of the department of zoölogy at Mt. Holyoke College, has been included in the list of 250 natural scientists, regarded by their colleagues as among the leading workers in their respective fields.

Dr. Morgan is the second head of the department of zoölogy at Mt. Holyoke to be so honored. She has been a member of the zoölogy department since 1906 and has held visiting fellowships at Harvard and Yale.

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The Children's Page

Peeps at Bygone Days

Mary Lou Who Lived in Texas

By KATE ARCHIBALD

MARY LOU was a little girl who lived in the western part of Texas. Her home was surrounded by the public range. The range was land that stretched for miles in all directions over the low, rolling hills. The range belonged to everyone—not to any one person.

Mary Lou and her brothers and sisters rode horseback five miles over the range to school. The other children rode to school in the same way. While they were in school they tied their horses in a shed.

From the time she was a small girl Mary Lou could ride horseback. When she was 12 she could help her father in the round-up of his cattle. Her father's cattle were pastured on the public range with cattle belonging to other ranchers.

When it came time to send them to market, each man's cattle had to be separated from the others. This was a round-up. Each man knew his own cattle because of a special mark or brand. Mary Lou and her father and others would ride in and out among them and "cut out" their cattle from the others. The horses had to be very quick to head off the cattle; but no matter how quickly her horse turned Mary Lou stayed on his back.

Mary Lou's father had a double corral, which was a fenced-in place where the cattle were driven in. There were two of these corrals with a chute between. The chute was a passageway made of rails. Sometimes long-horned cattle were driven into the corral to be dehorned, which means that their long horns were taken off.

The cows with calves were driven into the corrals to be milked. There were many cows and Mary Lou and her brother and sisters had to help with the milking. Cows that would not stand still were driven into the chutes and the chutes closed with bars, so then they had to be quiet while they were being milked.

The range was covered with mesquite trees. These were low, thorny trees shaped rather like apple trees, so that the range looked like an enormous apple orchard. Long beans grew from these trees which were eaten by the cattle.

Prairie Dog Pets

There were many small mounds of earth on the range. These were the roofs of underground homes of prairie dogs. Mary Lou's family usually had a prairie dog for a pet. They always named him "Pat." During the day Pat would go out on the range and play with the other dogs. When he came home he would sit outside the door on his haunches and put up his little forepaws like two hands. When someone noticed him and called, "Hello, Pat!" he would come into the house. He slept in a box just like a cat or small dog.

Rattlesnakes lived on the range, too, but Mary Lou and her six brothers and sisters were never bitten by one. They always gave a warning rattle and Mary Lou didn't go near them any more than she would have walked into a bramble bush. Tarantulas, lizards and horned toads were also common. There were also coyotes. Mary Lou often saw great droves of them when she rode over the range. None of these troubled Mary Lou; she went her way and they went theirs.

In the summer the range was covered with bluebonnets. How Mary Lou loved these lovely blue flowers! They often grew so thick that she could wade through them. In the daytime they wore their little blue bonnets but at night they folded their bonnets and went to sleep.

Several kinds of cactus grew on the range; queer, jolly growths that did not seem like plants at all. Prickly pears grew there, too. They were good to eat, but first they had to be rubbed in the sand to remove the prickles.

Mistletoe grew on the mesquite trees. It was not a part of the trees but grew there, just as a plant does in the soil. When it was almost dark, the clusters of mistletoe looked like chickens roosting in a tree. It was very beautiful, with its waxy berries on glossy leaves. When Mary Lou grew up she often said that she had never seen such beautiful mistletoe anywhere else.

There were no evergreen trees and Mary Lou's family had to use the mesquite with its bare branches for Christmas trees. But they trimmed the house with mistletoe and the mesquite wood made glowing fires in the fireplaces, so this also helped to make Christmas cheer.

The Camp Meeting

One of the happiest events of Mary Lou's little girl days in Texas was the yearly camp meeting. For two weeks each summer church was held at a camping place. People drove from miles around to attend. Those who lived near enough went to camp each day; those who lived far away, camped there. Church services were held each morning, afternoon and evening.

The people ate at long tables and each family brought its own pies and cakes, pickles and biscuit, but the meat for all the families was cooked in a barbecue. A fire was built in a pit dug out of the ground. Over this was a frame on which a whole beef was roasted or "barbecued." Special men tended the barbecue, and this saved the mothers much work.

When the mothers made pies they baked from six to ten pies of one kind and placed one on top of the other until they had a "stack of pies." When it was time to serve them they cut down through the stack. This made a lot of pieces. As the families were large and there was almost always guests for dinner there was need of a "stack of pies."

Camp meeting came when the crops were "laid by" and there was not so much work to be done. The cotton was not ready to be picked and the cattle were not ready for market. At this season Mary Lou's family sometimes went away to some creek and camped there for several days. There they caught catfish and had a great "fish fry."

In the autumn they went out along the creeks to gather wild pecans. Men and boys would flail the trees and the nuts would come down in great showers. Then the children would gather them into bags which they called "tow sacks."

Mary Lou and her brothers and sisters built their playhouses out of rocks. They called them rocks but they were really blue clay, which was hard but easily broken. They marked off rooms with these rocks, and for dollies they dressed rocks in clothes.

They tried to make their playhouse just like their father's home. North of his home was a rock wall known as a "norther brake." This was to keep off the north winds. So the children built a little "norther brake" for their home. Corrals were made out of rocks and for cattle they had horned toads. The toads were gentle little creatures and never seemed to mind playing with the children. Sometimes Mary Lou harnessed them to a tiny box. She put the bridle of string over their horns. They made good horses except that one never knew which way they were going.

Mary Lou and the other children thought it great fun to ride calves. The game was to stay on the calf's back. They rode burros, too, and donkeys. But the best fun was riding real horses. In those days it was considered proper for a girl to ride a side-saddle. This was a saddle that made her ride sidewise on the horse. When she worked with her father at home she rode a boy's saddle. But when she went away from home she had to ride her own,

Winning the Spelling Match

Mary Lou was one of the best spellers in the Round Mound school. In those days they had spelling matches between schools that were as exciting as ball games are today. People used to drive from all over the country to attend a spelling match. Mary Lou was expected to help her school to win just as a good pitcher or catcher is expected to help in a ball game.

Once they had a match with the Willow Creek school. They came to the word "salmon" and several people failed on it and had to sit down. Canned salmon was not so well known then and children did not know the word. But Mary Lou had seen it somewhere. She spelled it with an "l" and so the Round Mound school won the match.

On the last day of school, in the spring, the parents came to school and stayed all day. Then the children had to go to the blackboard and show their parents how well they could do long division and fractions. They had to "speak pieces" in the afternoon. At noon the parents and teacher and scholars spread their lunch on tablecloths on the ground. This made the last day of school like a picnic.

Mary Lou has now grown up but she still loves to talk about Texas. She says, "The days seemed so long there—and so happy." She remembers how they used to sit around the fireplace and eat pecans. Sometimes they roasted eggs and sweet potatoes in the coals.

One of Mary Lou's happiest memories is that of riding horseback over the range. She would ride up one of the little rolling hills and down again, then up and over and down again, riding like the wind. Sometimes a drove of coyotes would follow her. Always the range was so fragrant; as she rode she would sniff the lovely odors. Her horse would seem to sniff and enjoy the fragrance too.

Now the grown-up Mary Lou goes to work each day. She carries a brief case and looks very businesslike. Some days when she seems to be riding on the street car, she is not there at all. In thought she is riding over the range, up one hill and down the next—riding like the wind.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Members of the "Merry Midget" Puppet Club of Lexington, Mass., Preparing Their Puppets for a Performance.

A Parade of Puppets

"LITTLE Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet . . ." not eating her curds and whey, but playing with Uncle Remus, a puppet. No, we did not make a mistake and forget how the real Mother Goose rhyme goes. The little rhyme is supposed to represent the returning popularity of the puppet. In every corner of the world, boys and girls, as well as grown-ups, are showing a greater interest in this fascinating pastime than they ever have before.

Let us tell you about what they are doing in Boston (and it is probably only one of the cities where the puppet is becoming a popular figure in the community). During February, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union sponsored a "Puppet Month." They had all kinds of puppet plays and playhouses with characters playing every role from Greta Garbo to Alice in Wonderland. Many of the puppets came from distant points in the United States and they all were made by boys and girls.

In the Bookshop for Boys and Girls of the union, a "Puppet Parade" was conducted during the month. Funny puppets, pretty puppets, big puppets and little puppets lined every wall of the shop and dangled from the balcony. In the windows a Winged Horse was poised for flight. Historical characters rubbed elbows with fiction favorites. George Washington, Sir Francis Drake, Queen Elizabeth and Henry VIII mingled with Don Quixote, Aladdin, The Mad Hatter, Hansel and Gretel, Uncle Remus, Robinson Crusoe and Ivanhoe. A xylophone player was only one of the many original characters displayed.

Children in Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland and California sent puppets and marionettes of every description, all of them made by boys and girls under 17.

Two days of the month were given over entirely to puppet performances by the children themselves. The plays "Little Black Sambo" and "Aladdin" were among those presented by the Merry Midgets of Lexington. There are 11 boys and girls in the Merry Midget group and they have been making puppets now for more than a year. They meet monthly and under a competent teacher are taught how to make many difficult puppet characters.

How would you like to have a puppet club in your community? It's great fun, those who belong to one say, and you can learn how to make and operate the characters that seemed to be so very much alive, in a short time. Of course some are more difficult to put together and work than others. The bodies are modeled and the legs and arms jointed and the feet weighted. The faces are carved and painted and the neck is jointed to give them a lifelike motion. And then comes the making of the costume of the characters. (Mother would gladly help you in this task.)

The puppets must have something to perform on and here's a chance for Big Brother or Daddy to be useful. Perhaps they could make you a stage or a miniature reproduction of a real theater with lights and curtains and color effects. They could use an old wooden box, cutting away one side and lining it with some soft material. When the stage is finished, then comes the greatest thrill of all—operating the little puppet characters. By pulling the strings attached to various parts of the puppet, you can make it dance, walk and do almost anything you want it to do after a little practice. Some children have even made them "play" musical instruments.

Why don't you find out if there is some older person in your city or town interested in puppets. They would be glad to welcome you into the puppet craft and teach you this ancient art, which, as you probably know, is one of the oldest of arts. The ancient Greeks and Romans were excellent puppeteers and the Crusaders brought back the art of puppetmaking to England and France when they returned from Jerusalem in the thirteenth century. It is often said that "puppets are older than actors."

C. G. M.

The Feast of Dolls in Japan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN EVERY house in Japan there is a certain small room which contains such precious things that the door is kept locked and the window barred. These treasures, which are heirlooms in the family, and are handed down from mother to daughter, are dolls, not ordinary, cuddly dolls to go to bed with, but wonderful little figures representing the Emperor and Empress in their lovely robes and jeweled crowns, ladies-in-waiting, court musicians, archers, and sword bearers, as well as many more.

Twice a year—on the third of March and the fifth of May,—these little dolls are brought out from the shadows of the small room to be the center of attraction in a gay scene of festivities, for these days are kept as the Girls' Festival and the Boys' Festival in Japan. At the beginning of March all the little girls get very excited; and when the day of the feast arrives, they are dressed in their most charming flowered kimonos to greet the friends who have come to the party.

Many different kinds of sweets are handed round, and lovely rice cakes made in layers of pink, green and white; and there, in the place of honor, on a special tier of shelves covered with red cloth, the dolls are arranged, with the Emperor and Empress at the top and the Court below, while pretty little cherry and orange trees stand on either side, representing fruitfulness and the joy of giving. On the lowest shelf is placed a tiny set of beautifully made lacquer furniture, chests, gold screens, toilet sets, traveling carriages, and serving tables of black and gold, each one quite perfect in every detail.

When the happy day is over, the ceremonial dolls and their belongings are carefully stored away in the small room again, and the door locked upon them.

The Boys' Festival, on the fifth of May, is heralded by an enormous cotton or paper carp, which is flown from a high pole set up outside the houses where the boys live. This immense fish is brightly colored, and when the wind fills it, it swoops and dives about in the air in a most realistic manner. The carp, which is supposed to be a gallant fish, swimming fearlessly against the stream and never acknowledging defeat in attempting to jump up waterfalls, stands for the strength, courage, and perseverance of the man, and so is chosen for this special feast.

Standing among the ceremonial toys on this day are tall lanterns, and jars of purple iris, the clean, straight-growing leaves of which stand for upright character. Many of the little figures on this occasion wear armor, and carry swords, spears and arrows; they are not meant, however, to teach love of war and fighting, but rather loyalty to the Throne, courage, skill and endurance.

Apart from the principal group of figures there are other dolls typifying scenes from fairy stories or poems. There is an old Darby and Joan with rake and brush, gathering and sweeping the leaves that have fallen through the years; a funny old man with a still funnier sparrow, representing characters out of a Japanese fairy tale called "The Sparrows at Home," and a group of dancing dolls, supposed to be the five girls who are chosen from the most honored families in the land to dance before the Emperor and Empress at the coronation.

Many of these wonderful little dolls have been sent to London to appear in an exhibition, where they have so delighted the Queen that some of the groups will not go back to Japan again but remain here as the special property of Her Majesty.

Jumbled Proverbs

Someone has jumbled the letters in the following proverbs. See if you can straighen them out.

1. Si'al elwi hatt send llew.
2. Pliar soshwer nirgb yam sowerlf.
3. Het epn si tierhimg nath eht words.

and glad they were, and how smart he was.

After the excitement caused by his feat, the children had to celebrate, and so, as an addition to his supper that night, they took him a few extra titbits from the house.

But Johnny Boy had already received his real reward. He had won a game.

The Concert

Jimmy has a piano—
Not quite a grand, 'tis true—
And here he is performing
To an audience of two.

Bang, bang, bang, went Jimmy.
"Oh, dear," sighed Cottontail,
"Before his vigorous attack
My ears do fairly quail."

But Toby—in his beady eyes
A solemn rapture glowed,—
"'Tis Mendelssohn," he murmured,
"I recognize the code."

The dinner bell now sounded,
Loudly it rang and long,
Said Jimmy, with a wistful sigh,
"Wait here, I'll not be long."

A. B. D.

Acrostic

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 2, 3, 1, is worn on the head.
My 1, 3, 11, is a light brown.
My 5, 4, 8, 1, is to make with needles.
My 9, 3, 4, is a wagon for moving furniture.
My 7, 10, 12, is a two-wheeled carriage.
My 6, 8, 11, 12, is what the birds do.
My whole is an American holiday.

Johnny Boy

JOHNNY BOY was a horse and he loved a game, even though his horse sense wasn't quite enough, and he always lost. But it was the fun of playing that Johnny Boy enjoyed, especially hide-and-seek, when the children would hide and call to him, while he went to find them.

Once Johnny Boy must have decided that he really was going to catch the children, so when they called, instead of trotting aimlessly around the barn in his usual way, he glued himself up against one of the outside walls, sidled along until the tip of his nose was just at one corner—and then he waited.

Everything was quiet for sometime after the children called, but Johnny Boy was patient. Not so the children. Hearing no horse coming, they wondered if he had gone away, and climbing out of their hiding places, went to the door of the barn. No horse was in sight.

But Johnny Boy had heard them, and as the children, wondering, came outside to have a better look around, Mr. Johnny Boy walked around the corner and into their midst, on his hind legs. Into the group of astonished children Johnny Boy walked, his forelegs pawing the air, head thrown back and mane tossing, while he laughed—an actual laugh. He had caught the children.

Quickly the children realized how Johnny Boy had outwitted them, and that he was actually laughing at them! Delighted at the surprise, they called for all "to come quickly and see Johnny Boy, on his hind legs, laughing," and jumping all around their old pet and playmate, they eagerly tried to tell him how proud

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Hidden States" Puzzle:

Indiana, Oregon, Washington, Maryland, Maine.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Mary Brooks S. (9), Lancaster, Ohio.—Interested in music and stamp collecting.

Patricia S. (9), Webster Groves, Mo.—Interested in collecting postcards, and swimming.

Ernie Mac G. (9), Kansas City, Mo.—Interested in stamps and outdoor sports.

Phyllis C. (10), Toledo, Ohio.

Boys

Richard W. (10), Orange, Calif.—Especially from Africa, Switzerland and Alaska.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses

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Mail Bag

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Dear Snubs:

Your letter in the February 20 issue of the Monitor was a pleasant surprise. Yes, I think more of your many friends have wondered why a letter from you has not appeared in the Monitor. We do so enjoy your amusing escapades.

You have exactly the same idea of a bath that I have. The first ducking is always the worst. Do you hide when you find out you are scheduled for the tub? If you don't, you should try it sometime. Just the minute I hear the word, away I go to the first thing I can find to crawl under. Of course I can't get under many things because I am quite "pudgy." It is great fun watching my family hunt for me and they seem to have some fun out of it, too, but it is quite a task to stay hidden very long because they coax and coax me to come out. And then, too, they say such nice, flattering things about me—I think they know that I am "listening in."

Do you have a little box to sit on for your scrubbing? I sit up on one. Of course, eventually I have to get right into the water. I like to make believe I am on a boat in the middle of the sea, and it is very exciting. Of course you must have a lively imagination. Sometimes I sing to keep up my courage. And then again the soap often goes floating around in the water—more fun!

As you are a short-haired little dog, you miss one big thrill that I will have to tell you about—that is, having your fur trimmed. Most of all I like mine "shingled." Of course I wait until spring to have that done, as it is a little too cool just now. The first time the scissors snipped through my coat I told them they needn't bother to trim the rest off, but they said it wasn't any bother, so I had to let them go on enjoying themselves.

Well, instead of looking shabby when they finished, I quite approved of the new coat. Of course it was a rough and woolly slate gray instead of black, which I am accustomed to wearing, but it is nice to have a new light-weight coat sometimes, especially in the spring when everything is new. And, would you believe that my brother Tiger didn't know me? He stood with his back hunched up, fur ruffled, and eyes like saucers. Then he gave me one good look, slapped me, and walked off with his nose in the air, but he soon found out that clothes had nothing to do with the real "me."

Tell Sponge and Buzzy that Tige and I send our very best wishes, and you can keep some of the good wishes for yourself and your Boss.

Prince Rondo Broadhurst.

Glendale, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Children's Page in the Monitor very much, especially the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and live at a private school.

A few days ago we had a valentine party, and we also gave a little play called "Living Valentines." I was a Dutch girl and held our duck called Quack. I think he is very pretty. He has soft white feathers and beady black eyes, and waddles around everywhere.

Glendale is in a little valley and cuddles up against the mountains. North Glendale is partly in the hills. In the south part of town there are many wide boulevards and a number of large stores and hotels. If there is someone who would like to know about Glendale, I should be glad to tell them.

I am very much interested in foreign lands and languages and should like to hear from children my own age, especially from Europe. It always seems that any country far away is the most interesting.

Betty Jean A.

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoyed reading the "Clothes-Pin Twins" ever so much, and wonder when we are going to have another story about them.

Since I wrote my last letter I have gone on to high school, which I enjoy very much. My favorite subjects are French, history, art, and gym.

Two years ago Daddy bought me a dog from the "Home for Lost Dogs," and he has turned out quite a loving little chap. I have called him Mr. Moggs from the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories. I should like to correspond with a girl about my age (10) from France.

Joy H. C.

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The Home Forum

On Speaking Pieces

A VOLUME of miscellaneous essays, called "Penguin Persons and Peppermints," by Walter Prichard Eaton, published some ten years ago, contains one essay which has always aroused in me an impulse to talk back—which is, perhaps, a desirable attribute in an essay. It is called "The Lies We Learn in Our Youth." In this paper Mr. Eaton describes humorously, but not without a touch of rancor, the poems and "memory gems" which he was compelled to read and learn as a boy and which well-nigh destroyed in him both the pleasure of reading poetry and the reverence for platitudinous and long-faced wisdom. He has, he says, detested "The Psalm of Life" all the rest of his days.

My own recollection of these "memory gems" of school days produces a more genial reaction. I did not think they were false doctrine then, and I do not think so now. I have never outgrown my belief in them. As I remember it, the teacher used to write couplets and quatrains on the blackboard which we memorized, and each morning one or two pupils were called upon to recite them. Memorizing came easy to me then, and I thought them significant and beautiful.

There was, to be sure, plenty of the sort of thing that Mr. Eaton describes. I, too, had rather an overdose of "The Psalm of Life," and I recall one teacher who, apparently, could not give us enough of Alice and Phœbe Cary. One sweetly solemn thought, I remember, came to us o'er and o'er. But, on the whole, it was a pleasant beginning to the day and our ears became attuned to rhythm and rhyme while our thoughts were turned toward the contemplation of proverbial wisdom.

* * *

I do not agree with Mr. Eaton that these poetic moralities were essentially false and futile. One or two things have stuck by me ever since. Whether or not they have helped to make me a better man, perhaps I should not attempt to say, but they still mean something to me and I am inclined to think that they were not memorized in vain. At least, they have done me no harm.

There was a prose bit by Longfellow which began: "Live up to the best that is in you. Live noble lives, as we all may, in whatever condition we may find ourselves." And that similar thought of Pope's:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise.
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

Charles Kingsley, too, contributed:

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.
Do noble things; not dream them all day long."

Hackneyed and platitudinous these quotations may be, but not false. And perhaps more than any other "memory gem" this has followed me through life, and not without effect, I think:

"In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For the gods see everywhere."

If this sort of thing produced any ill effect, it was not in giving us the beginnings of a false philosophy of life, but a possibly false sense of poetic values. Longfellow was obviously the greatest of all poets, with Whittier, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Felicia Hemans also numbered among the immortals. Modern critics of poetry have, I believe, given them all a lower rating. And yet I am not wholly convinced. Whom would you substitute for them if you were teaching children? Robert Frost or John Masefield? Mr. Eaton remarks scornfully that "no teacher would have the courage to set her class the task of copying Amy Lowell or 'The Spoon River Anthology.'" Well, I should hope not, if I were one of the children.

* * *

A similar standard of selection appeared in our reading books. I liked the poetry and used to read it over surreptitiously, when I was supposed to be doing sums or studying geography. I well recall the melancholy of:

"The day is cold, and dark, and dreary,"

but it failed to depress me. I rather enjoyed it, in fact. I could hear the doleful sound of the rain on the lattices and feel all dry and comfortable. And the impression could easily be offset by turning to Wordsworth's daffodils. There was a picture as vivid as any I recall in all literature.

"And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils."

As I think of that old Fourth Reader—or it may have been the Third or Fifth—I remember little of the prose, but lines of poetry leap out at me unbidden.

"Old Ironsides at anchor lay."

"It was the schooner Hesperus
That sailed the wintry sea."

"The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but him had fled."

"The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."

"At midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk was dreaming of the hour."

"I remember, I remember
The house where I was born."

I can think of dozens of them.

In addition to the "memory gems," there were longer "pieces" that we learned to speak for the Friday afternoon "exercises." I remember learning quite a long poem all about a boy who saved Holland by holding his thumb in a hole in the dike. The story seemed to me not quite plausible even then. It began: "In a country called Holland, far famed for its dikes," but I have forgotten nearly all the rest of it. That was when I was in the Fifth Grade. And I can remember my older sister, before that, going about the house reciting:

"Still sits the schoolhouse by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning."

I had a chum who performed the prodigious feat of committing to memory the whole of "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," but the boy who ambitiously undertook to recite: "How the Water Comes Down at Lodore" made a bad mess of it. I believe "The Village Blacksmith" was a favorite with the girls.

Special exercises were prepared, with parents invited, for Memorial Day (Decoration Day, we used to call it). The Civil War was then almost as recent in history as the World War is today, and apparently the Civil War produced a far greater number of so-called patriotic songs and ballads. It was for such an occasion that I was assigned the recitation of "Barbara Frietchie."

"Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,
The clustered spires of Frederick stand,
Green walled by the hills of Maryland."

I can repeat the whole of that poem today without faltering.

I am told that "speaking pieces" is still part of the program in many grammar schools, but not in all. They are too busy with other things, too many new studies have been introduced, and there is too much homework. And, I believe, there is a theory in some quarters that memorizing poetry is not the best educational practice. But I am glad it was still in vogue in my day and that lilting lines still run through my mind. As for the moral "memory gems," I can think of worse ways of introducing children to ethical truths. WALTER A. DYER.

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The Lake District, Upper Austria: From a Painting by Oswald Grill

Italian Playtimes

When I was about ten years old, my family moved into a big house; there were twenty-four neighbors in it, and about sixty children besides ourselves. . . .

I remember on the first night I moved into that house what a pleasure it was to me when one of the many children came and said that if I wished I could go down into the cows' stable after supper to spend the evening; of course I told that boy to come and get me whenever he chose. As he promised, he came at eight p. m., in company with some other children all curious to see how a daughter of an American looked; and after going down five long staircases and turning into a courtyard and passing through a long mules' stable, we turned into another courtyard and finally we found ourselves in front of a large stable-door. One of the boys knew how to open the little door that opened in the big one. To see our way through that labyrinth we had lighted a piece of apronstring, having soaked it in one of our oil lamps, as we had seen the peasants do where we had spent our vacations.

Imagine my surprise and pleasure when I found myself in that cow-stable! . . . What I saw was this:

A large, almost square stable with three cows in it, with lots of straw; in the manger were several little babies, some asleep, and some playing with some bits of hay; scattered here and there, their mothers or sisters were sitting on common three-legged stools, knitting, spinning and mending stockings. Further along two shoemakers with their apprentices were pegging away and singing; one boy there had a beautiful voice (later on he was picked up by a manager and came to America to sing in opera). Then came the fellow that was making baskets; he had a beautiful tenor voice, and while showing some boys how to begin a basket he would sing out a part of some Italian opera: once in a while he would get excited and when singing Manrico's part in *Trovatore* as he arrived at the *Mal-reggendo all'aspro assalto* he would brandish his short knife that he used to cut the small twigs of his wicker, and at the end of that song he plunged it in one of the finished baskets near him. I heard that opera sung all through by those people—women, men, boys and girls—from beginning to the end. If they did not know every word of it, they knew the airs correctly.

It was not an unusual thing to hear a very young voice in it, as some of those babies would not be forgotten. The Zingari song was grand, as the shoemakers would use their hammers on their stone slabs, and in that dim light of a dozen or so of oil lamps hung here and there, the effect was unique.

I don't know what those cows thought; once in a while they would give out their plaintive sound, but what it meant I don't know.

Then there was a fellow that was making toys, such as wagons, carriages, tables and chairs; he was an amateur and he always painted them with gorgeous colors. There was the man that had riddles by the hundred. We children looked on at those things. I liked very much the man that was making the soles for the wooden shoes (slipshods). In the course of the evening I struck a contract with him; he took my measure and I promised to bring to him the top parts of the shoes in a few days, which I did. My older sister stretched for me a nice piece of broadcloth on an embroidery frame, and she drew a design on it and I outlined it with scarlet worsted cord; after it was finished I glued the back of it with tragacanth and put it before the fire to dry stiff; afterwards I lined these uppers with coarse linen and took them down to the men.

I was so proud with my slipshods that I walked in them all over the city, and I always tried to see my reflected feet in some shop-windows.

In that stable we children would camp out on the backs of those patient cows; these cows let us do it for a while, and when they had enough apparently, without giving us warning they jumped up very quick and sent us in every direction—sometimes in one of those mangers, sometimes on the back of some old woman.—From "When I Was a Girl in Italy," by MARIETTA AMBROSI. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.)

Swimming

And mightier grew the joy to meet full-faced
Each wave, and mount with upward plunge, and taste
The rapture of its rolling strength, and cross
Its flickering crown of snows that flash and toss
Like plumes in battle's blithest charge, and thence
To match the next with yet more strenuous sense:
Till on his eyes the light beat hard and bade
His face turn west and shoreward through the glad
Swift revel of the waters golden-clad,
And back with light reluctant heart he bore
Across the broad-backed rollers in to shore.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, in "Poems."

Balzac's Perpetually Rewritten Books

When he had once made up his mind to produce a new book, Balzac's first proceeding was to think it out thoroughly before he put pen to paper. He was not satisfied with possessing himself of the main idea only; he followed it mentally into its minutest ramifications, devoting to the process just that amount of patient hard labor and self-sacrifice which no inferior writer ever has the common sense or the courage to bestow on his work. With his note-book ready in his hand, Balzac studied his scenes and characters straight from life. General knowledge of what he wanted to describe was not enough for this determined realist. If he found himself in the least at fault, he would not hesitate to take a long journey merely to insure truth to nature in describing the street of a country town, or in painting some minor peculiarity of rustic character. In Paris he was perpetually about the streets, perpetually penetrating into all classes of society to study the human nature about him in its minutest varieties. . . .When he had finally amassed his materials in this laborious manner, he at last retired to his study; and from that time till his book had gone to press society saw him no more. . . .

In spite of all the preliminary studying and thinking, when his pen had scrambled its way straight through to the end of the book, the leaves were all turned back again, and the first manuscript was altered into a second with inconceivable patience and care. Innumerable corrections and interlinings, to begin with, led, in the end, to transpositions and expansions which metamorphosed the entire work. Happy thoughts were picked out of the beginning of the manuscript, and inserted where they might have a better effect at the end. Others at the end would be moved to the beginning, or the middle. In one place, chapters would be expanded to three or four times their original length; in another, abridged to a few paragraphs; in a third, taken out altogether or shifted to new positions. With all this mass of alterations in every page, the manuscript was at last ready for the printer. Even to the experienced eyes in the printing office, it was now all but illegible. The deciphering it, and setting it up in a moderately correct form, cost an amount of patience and pains which wearied out all the best men in the office, one after another, before the first series of proofs could be submitted to the author's eye. When these were at last complete, they were sent in on large slips, and the indefatigable Balzac immediately set to work to rewrite the whole book for the third time!

He now covered with fresh corrections, fresh alterations, fresh expansions of this passage, and fresh abridgments of that, not only the margins of the proofs all round, but even the little intervals of white space between the paragraphs. Lines crossing each other in indescribable confusion were supposed to show the bewildered printer the various places at which the multitude of new insertions were to be slipped in. Illegible as Balzac's original manuscripts were, his corrected proofs were more hopelessly puzzling still. . . . The "revises"—that is to say, the proofs embodying the new alterations—were next pulled to pieces in their turn. Two, three, and sometimes four, separate sets of them were required before the author's leave could be got to send the perpetually rewritten book to press at last.—From "My Miscellanies," by WILKIE COLLINS.

Geese

The geese, solemnly lifting first one foot and then the other, swish through the long wet grass of Aunt Phylindy's yard in single file, the smallest leading, the gander bringing up the rear. Each follows the one ahead at an interval of twelve inches, each repeats the motions of the one in front. Swish! There's a clump of ragwort with a very fine worm at the bottom. The parade halts. Four necks slide sideways with the precision of a row of little girls at dancing school, pointing the left toe. Then, holding their necks erect again, without loss of dignity such as a hen suffers by poking her head forward with every step, the geese warily proceed along the wagon rut. Zut! The leader flicks her tail with a flat, sidewise motion, like a small sail flapping at the stern of a big yawl. Suddenly there is a sound like the rusty clatter of a bell buoy rocking on a ledge; the geese have spied someone coming up the lane! Stretching their long necks and opening their beaks wide, showing their pointed tongues, they rush toward the gate still maintaining their regular formation.

The Clarion

Now that the windows are open again,
Far off a shrill cock crows,
And on the green scent of the rain
The breath of violets blows.

Violets? never—there's snow to come!
And yet I smell the may—
I smell the apple and fragile plum,
When the cock crows far away.

ELIZABETH WILDER.

ALTHOUGH many painters have been inspired by the unusual beauty of the Austrian landscape, few capture the essential atmosphere of the country in so subtle and delightful a manner as has Prof. Oswald Grill. What gives to his work its distinguishing note lies beyond mere sound craftsmanship, mastery of color and technical equipment, refined taste and discerning choice of subject. It is the impelling impulse to seek and express beauty beyond the visual. Take his winter scenes with their cloak of snow, or his lake-side landscapes with the silver sheen of waves rippling shoreward or fading away in the grayish mist of distance; or take any of his forests and hillsides—invariably they will express something beyond the scene represented. They possess an indescribable note of loveliness that appeals as truly Austrian to those who have studied the character of the people and their landscape.

Oswald Grill is a former pupil of the American painter, Charles Marr, at Munich. He has exhibited in Vienna and in many other cities in Germany, in London and in Rio de Janeiro where he took part, as an Austrian delegate, in the centenary celebrations at Brazil in 1922. His reputation is wide and, in addition to the Emperor Francis Joseph Order, he has been awarded various state medals.

Poise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POISE is a state of stability that, humanly speaking, depends on perfect adjustment or balance. It is a term applied to the ability to recover equilibrium when it has been disturbed. When the two pans of a balance are carrying the same weight, the machine is said to be in a state of equilibrium. If this is disturbed by depressing one or the other of the pans, and the depressing force is then removed, the tendency of the balancing machine is to recover its equilibrium. This tendency, when applied to human actions, is known as poise.

The state of poise could, of course, never be disturbed if it were realized that God, divine Mind, alone governs. Strain and distress arise through lack of poise. Either through some false sense of responsibility in excess of one's human capacity to meet it, or through the adoption of a method unsuitable or unscientific in relation to the work before him, one loses his sense of poise. Human capacity, being by its very nature finite, can be increased only by drawing freely upon the infinite resources of divine Mind. To be harmonious, to be poised in one's work, is to demonstrate sufficient intelligence, skill, and energy to carry that work through efficiently and harmoniously. The practice of Christian Science is one of such harmony and poise, of such conscious dependence upon the infinite resources of divine Love, that Love is indeed found meeting every human need.

One's every duty in Christian Science must be regarded as a call to reflect God's goodness, love, and power in some specific way to meet a specific demand. Any demand which cannot be thus interpreted to one's conscience is clearly not one's duty. Hence, the first condition of poise or harmony in human affairs is a knowledge of one's true self which enables one to discriminate clearly between the call from above and the pull from beneath. As Mary Baker Eddy so clearly puts it in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 82, 83), "It is wise earnestly to consider whether it is the human mind or the divine Mind which is influencing one." Here true self-knowledge alone will give us the answer. We know ourselves only as we are honest, and patiently and persistently turn unreservedly to God as the only Mind, wisdom, and influence governing all, and acknowledge His government as the determining factor in every situation.

The skill, happiness, and success of a Christian Scientist depend largely upon his poise, his alertness in exercising his spiritual ability to cast out of his consciousness the offending and depressing erroneous sense of self, which would claim to limit or weigh against God's wise and loving government. The heavy burdens that produce distress and strain are not the outcome of good; rather are they due to a false and mistaken sense of self. Such a sense is often displayed in a sympathy that puts the claims of persons and of error before the thought of God. This clogs and burdens the wheels of our chariot needlessly and unjustly. Strict and scientific obedience to God will remove the burden and enable one to realize the freedom and harmony of His government as revealed in Christian Science.

The Christianity of Jesus gave him poise. He was never caught off guard by his traducers. He never lost his sense of unity and dependence upon God's unerring wisdom and guidance. Being governed by God in all that he said and did, whatever he undertook always prospered. He said to his followers, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Christian Science does not condone imperfection, slackness, or laziness, but eliminates these impediments to the individual's service to God and to his fellow men. We find joy, freedom, and assured success in acknowledging the operation of divine Principle and knowing the nothingness of fear and of personal sense which would tempt us to believe our understanding of God is not sufficient to meet the situation. This surely is something of what Jesus meant when he said, "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Thus, every situation will be adjusted and restored to poise and harmony as it is seen expressing the government of the Father, whose will is done "in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΙΣΟΡΡΟΠΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ἰσορροπία εἶναι μία κατάστασις σταθερότητος ἥτις, ἀνθρωπίνως εἰπεῖν, βασίζεται ἐπὶ τελείας διακανονίσεως ἢ ἰσοζυγίας. Εἶναι ὅρος ἐφαρμοζόμενος εἰς τὴν ἱκανότητα τοῦ ἀνακτᾶν τὴν ἰσοζυγίαν ὅταν αὕτη ἐταράχθη. Ὅταν αἱ δύο τινακίδες τῆς πλάστιγγος φέρουν τὸ ἴδιον βάρος, τὸ μηχάνημα λέγεται ὅτι εὑρίσκεται ἐν καταστάσει ἰσοζυγίας. Ἐὰν αὕτη ταραχθῇ διὰ τῆς καταβιβάσεως τῆς μιᾶς ἢ τῆς ἄλλης τινακίδος, καὶ τῆς ἄρσεως κατόπιν τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς καταβιβάσεως, ἡ τάσις τῆς πλάστιγγος εἶναι νὰ ἀνακτᾷ τὴν ἰσοζυγίαν της. Ἡ τάσις αὕτη, ὅταν ἐφαρμόζεται εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας πράξεις, γνωρίζεται ὡς ἰσορροπία.

Ἡ κατάστασις τῆς ἰσοζυγίας δὲν ἠδύνατο φυσικὰ ποτὲ νὰ ταραχθῇ, ἐὰν ὑπῆρχεν ἡ συναίσθησις ὅτι ὁ Θεός, θεῖος Νοῦς, μόνος κυβερνᾷ. Ἔντασις καὶ κακοπάθεια ἐγείρονται ἀπὸ ἔλλειψιν ἰσορροπίας. Εἴτε ἕνεκεν ἐσφαλμένης τινὸς αἰσθήσεως εὐθύνης πέραν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ἱκανότητος ἐνὸς νὰ τὴν ἀντιμετωπίσῃ, ἢ ἕνεκα τῆς ὑποδεεστέρας μεθόδου τινὸς ἀκαταλλήλου ἢ ἀνεπιστημονικῆς ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν πρὸ αὐτοῦ ἐργασίαν, εἷς χάνει τὴν αἴσθησίν του τῆς ἰσορροπίας. Ἡ ἀνθρώπινος ἱκανότης οὖσα ἕνεκα τῆς ἰδίας αὐτῆς φύσεως πεπερασμένη, δύναται νὰ αὐξηθῇ μόνον διὰ τῆς ἐλευθέρας ἀντλήσεως ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀπείρους πόρους τοῦ θείου Νοός. Τὸ νὰ εἶναι τις ἀρμονικός, νὰ εἶναι ἰσόρροπος εἰς τὴν ἐργασίαν του, εἶναι νὰ ἀποδεικνύῃ ἀρκετὴν νοημοσύνην, ἐπιτηδειότητα, καὶ ἐνέργειαν νὰ διεξάγῃ τὴν ἐργασίαν ταύτην ἱκανῶς καὶ ἁρμονικῶς. Ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι μία τοιαύτης ἁρμονίας καὶ ἰσορροπίας, τοιαύτης συναισθήτου ἐξαρτήσεως ἐκ τῶν ἀπεράντων πόρων τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, ὥστε ἡ Ἀγάπη εὑρίσκεται ὄντως ἀντιμετωπίζουσα πᾶσαν ἀνθρώπινον ἀνάγκην.

Πᾶν καθήκον ἐνὸς ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ δέον νὰ θεωρῆται ὡς κλῆσις νὰ ἀνταναklᾷ τὴν ἀγαθότητα, ἀγάπην, καὶ δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ κατ' εἰδικόν τινα τρόπον νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ εἰδικήν τινα ἀξίωσιν. Οἱαδήποτε ἀξίωσις ἥτις δὲν δύναται νὰ ἑρμηνευθῇ οὕτω εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν ἑνός, σαφῶς δὲν εἶναι καθῆκον του. Ὅθεν, ἡ πρώτη κατάστασις τῆς ἰσορροπίας ἢ ἁρμονίας εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ὑποθέσεις εἶναι γνῶσις τοῦ ἀληθοῦς ἑαυτοῦ ἑνὸς ἥτις τὸν βοηθεῖ νὰ διακρίνῃ σαφῶς μεταξὺ τῆς ἐκ τῶν ἄνω κλήσεως καὶ τῆς ὑποκάτωθεν ἕλξεως. Καθὼς ἡ Mary Baker Eddy τὸ ἐκθέτει τόσον σαφῶς ἐν τῇ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) (σελ. 82-83), "Εἶναι συνετὸν νὰ μελετᾷ τις σπουδαίως ἐὰν εἶναι ὁ ἀνθρώπινος νοῦς ἢ ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς ὅστις τὸν ἐπηρεάζει." Ἐκ μόνον ἡ ἀληθὴς γνῶσις ἑαυτοῦ θὰ μᾶς δώσῃ τὴν ἀπάντησιν. Γνωρίζομεν τοὺς ἑαυτούς μας μόνον καθὼς εἴμεθα τίμιοι, καὶ ὑπομονητικῶς καὶ ἐπιμόνως στρέφωμεν ἀνεπιφυλάκτως πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὸν μόνον Νοῦν, τὴν μόνην σοφίαν καὶ ἐπιρροὴν ἥτις κυβερνᾷ τὸ πᾶν, καὶ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὴν κυβέρνησίν Του ὡς τὸν ἀποφασίζοντα πράκτορα εἰς πᾶσαν θέσιν.

Ἡ ἐπιτηδειότης, εὐτυχία, καὶ ἐπιτυχία ἑνὸς Χριστιανοῦ Ἐπιστήμονος ἐξαρτᾶται μεγάλως ἐκ τῆς ἰσορροπίας του, τῆς γοργότητός του εἰς τὸ νὰ ἐξασκῇ τὴν πνευματικήν του ἱκανότητα νὰ ἐκβάλλῃ ἐκ τῆς συνειδήσεως του τὴν προσβάλλουσαν καὶ ἀπελπίζουσαν ἐσφαλμένην αἴσθησιν τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ, ἥτις θὰ ἠξίου νὰ περιορίσῃ ἢ νὰ βαρύνῃ ἐναντίον τῆς σοφῆς καὶ φιλοστόργου κυβερνήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ. Τὰ βαρέα φορτία ἄτινα παράγουν κακοπάθειαν καὶ ἔντασιν δὲν εἶναι ἡ ἔκβασις τοῦ καλοῦ ὀφείλονται μᾶλλον εἰς μίαν ψευδῆ καὶ ἐσφαλμένην αἴσθησιν τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ. Τοιαύτη αἴσθησις ἐπιδεικνύεται συχνάκις εἰς μίαν συμπάθειαν ἥτις βάλλει τὰς ἀξιώσεις τῶν προσώπων καὶ τῆς πλάνης πρὸ τῆς σκέψεως περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Αὐτὸ κωλύει καὶ ἐπιβαρύνει τοὺς τροχοὺς τοῦ ἅρματος ἡμῶν περιττῶς καὶ ἀδίκως. Ἀκριβὴς καὶ ἐπιστημονικὴ ὑπακοὴ εἰς τὸν Θεὸν θέλει ἀφαιρέσῃ τὸ βάρος καὶ θὰ βοηθήσῃ ἕνα νὰ συναισθανθῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ ἁρμονίαν τῆς κυβερνήσεως Του καθὼς ἀποκαλύπτεται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ.

Ὁ Χριστιανισμὸς τοῦ Ἰησοῦ τοῦ ἔδωκεν ἰσορροπίαν. Δὲν συνελήφθη ποτὲ ἐν ἀπροσεξίᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν συκοφάντων αὐτοῦ. Δὲν ἔχασε ποτὲ τὴν αἴσθησίν του τῆς ἑνώσεως μὲ τὴν ἀλάνθαστον σοφίαν καὶ ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐξαρτήσεώς του ἐξ αὐτῶν. Κυβερνώμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς πᾶν ὅτι εἶπε καὶ ἔπραξεν, ὅτι δήποτε ἀνέλαβεν εὐδοκίμησε πάντοτε. Εἶπεν εἰς τοὺς ὀπαδούς του, "Ἔλθετε πρός με, πάντες οἱ κοπιῶντες καὶ πεφορτισμένοι, καὶ ἐγὼ θέλω σᾶς ἀναπαύσει."

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δὲν συγχωρεῖ τὴν ἀτέλειαν, χαλαρότητα, ἢ ὀκνηρίαν, ἀλλ' ἀπομακρύνει τὰ ἐμπόδια ταῦτα εἰς τὴν ὑπηρεσίαν τοῦ ἀτόμου πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τοὺς ὁμοίους του. Εὑρίσκομεν χαράν, ἐλευθερίαν, καὶ βεβαίαν ἐπιτυχίαν εἰς τὴν ἀναγνώρισιν τῆς λειτουργίας τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, καὶ εἰς τὴν γνῶσιν τῆς μηδαμινότητος τοῦ φόβου, καὶ τῆς προσωπικῆς αἰσθήσεως ἥτις θὰ μᾶς παρέσυρε νὰ πιστεύσωμεν ὅτι ἡ ἀντίληψις ἡμῶν περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν εἶναι ἀρκετὴ νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ τὴν κατάστασιν. Αὐτὸ βεβαίως εἶναι τι περὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐννοοῦσεν ὅταν εἶπεν, "Ὅστις δὲν δεχθῇ τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς παιδίον, δὲν θέλει εἰσέλθει εἰς αὐτήν." Οὕτω, πᾶσα κατάστασις θὰ διακανονισθῇ καὶ ἐπαναφερθῇ εἰς τὴν ἰσορροπίαν καὶ ἁρμονίαν καθὼς βλέπεται ἐκφράζουσα τὴν κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Πατρός, τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ θέλημα γίνεται "ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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White Woods

Now through the silent valley the soft snow falls
In silver lines: the descending sky is lain
Upon the stumbling traces of tumbled walls
Whose stones have sought the quiet earth again.
Strange and remote, the woods, in this late light,
Stand hushed beneath the slanting, feathery rain,
Stand fragile and tall, as delicately white
As the brief forest on the frosted pane.

FRANCES FROST.

Markets Close Historic Week With Strength

Buoyancy Ascribed to Short Covering and Possibility of Inflation

Week in Review

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—Last week was one of the historic weeks for the American markets. It culminated in a rapid series of announcements from state governors and heads of commodity and security exchanges closing banks and markets to all business. Saturday was an off day for everything save rumor, which thrived mightily.

And yet those markets on Friday had given an account of themselves which was in strange contrast with the disturbance elsewhere. Practically all of them were in buoyant mood.

In great part the shorts were responsible for the upturn in the stock market. In other words, it was not a real buying movement. Shorts were covering their positions so that they would be left with no commitments over an immediate future shrouded in uncertainty. Some, indeed, may have anticipated the closing of the exchange on Saturday.

To most traders, however, this decision came as a great surprise, since the market has been closed only twice before, the last occasion being on the outbreak of the World War. Clearly the government committee expected that an opening on Saturday would mean a panicky dumping of stocks.

An Inflation Rally?

Another explanation of Friday's sparkle was that speculators were staging an inflation rally. Inflation may mean any number of things. But they are all canvassed nowadays in Wall Street. The hypothesis is that, in the event of such a scheme as, say, the devaluation of the dollar, enterprise would eventually be stimulated, and commodities and stocks would consequently improve in price.

What has heretofore been bothering the economists is what would happen before such expectations were realized. Last week's events have altered much of the inflationist comment. It is held that the initial defiation which the pundits had declared would overtake the markets in the introduction of a currency inflation move has probably been discounted in great part by the bank panic.

At any rate, cotton, wheat, sugar, wool tops, silver, coffee, hides, rubber and cocoa all participated in Friday's advance. Special circumstances of course accounted for special performances. But it is significant that all commodities went forward together, though here again the shorts may have had much to do with it. It is also noteworthy that wheat continued its upswing at Winnipeg on Saturday.

Finance Features of Week

Wall Street's eyes, while noting the cheerfulness in the stock and commodity markets, were, of course, mainly concentrated on the amazing developments in the world of finance. New York banks found their much-bruited excess reserves absorbed by the demands of interior banks. On Thursday borrowings from the Federal Reserve for the previous seven days showed a greater advance than during any other week on record. In addition to leaning upon the Federal Reserve, the banks sold bonds in volume, the average price of goverments falling to the lowest level this year. The drain on funds was so severe that money rates were raised all along the line, led by a jump to 3½ per cent in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate.

On Friday afternoon the banks suspended dealings in foreign exchange. To a certain extent this blocked an avenue of escape for speculative funds abroad. But at the same time it brought much international business to a standstill. Traders in commodities had no means of finding out prices in their own currencies of contemplated shipments.

The situation as this historic week closed left even experienced financial and business leaders totally at a loss as to what the present week will bring forth. All that they felt was that it was bound to show a way back to normal business.

Purchasing Power Of Dollar Again Rises

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended March 1 were 55.0 and $1.817, compared with 55.1 and $1.814 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purch. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.2
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	89.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—Average	61.6	162.4
1933—February average	55.3	181.0
March 1	55.0	181.7

American Smelting Loss

American Smelting & Refining Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net loss of $4,506,175 after depreciation, depletion, interest, taxes and $3,266,231 stocks. In 1931 net income was $874,976 after these charges, equal to $1.75 a share on the 500,000 shares of 7 per cent first preferred stock. Write-down of excess metal stock value in 1931 amounted to $3,194,987.

National Sugar Refining Co.

National Sugar Refining Company current assets Dec. 31 were $9,794,881 and current liabilities $1,094,694, compared with $10,073,254 and $1,669,599 a year before. Cash and marketable securities were $2,983,780, compared with $3,131,932.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.55	4.60	4.51	4.52	—.12
May	4.54	4.64	4.50	4.53	—.13
July	4.55	4.64	4.51	4.53	—.14
October	4.59	4.66	4.54	4.57	—.14
January	4.64	4.65	4.59	4.61	—.15

Spots 4.62, off 24 points. Tone at close steady.

Scramble for Gold Back Of the Banking Holiday

Respite Needed for Restoration of Confidence—Country's Reserve Position Incontestably Strong —Gold Standard Question

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—The present emergency in the United States would technically be called a gold crisis. Americans were scrambling for gold till the bank holidays put an end to the scramble. But such a situation should more properly be called a crisis of confidence. For people demand gold only when confidence in any other forms of money has fled.

The rapid development of the crisis started with the Michigan Governor's declaration of a moratorium last month. Many explanations of the Governor's action have been given. The one put out by the Detroit press says that the R. F. C. refused to extend aid to the two Detroit banks affected because of the objections voiced by Senator Couzens. Whatever the real cause, the moratorium had the effects of a prairie fire, with one moratorium running into another.

Faced with a shortage of cash in Michigan, which the authorities seem to have been painfully at a loss to alleviate, business firms and individuals began to make withdrawals from other states. These had perforce to use the same safeguards adopted by the Michigan Governor. So the pressure was shifted from state to state. Finally it converged, with the simultaneous growth of a feeling of insecurity, in New York Thursday and Friday, causing the New York Governor to bow to the inevitable early on Saturday morning and close the banks.

Withdrawals Due to Fear

Many items in the bank statements reveal the extraordinary nature of this pressure for funds. Two are of main signaficance because they explain the remainder of the financial phenomena. They are the currency and gold withdrawals by the public.

For the week ended last Wednesday no less than $732,000,000 in new currency had been added to the amount already "in circulation." This took the figure to a peak for all time, $6,720,000,000, a total which compares with $5,675,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1932, $5,661,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1931, $4,890,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1930, and $4,321,000,000 on June 30, 1929. Unofficial estimates add that another $700,000,000 in currency was withdrawn on Friday.

Obviously this extra money was not required to finance new business. Nor was it all wanted for use in place of the bank deposits frozen in failed banks. In general it represented the demands of hoarders. Even before the run of last week started, it had been taken for granted that of the amount "in circulation," at least $1,000,000,000 was in hoards.

Gold was also withdrawn in quantity. The Federal Reserve statement, issued at the close of business on Thursday, showed that in seven days the system had lost $226,000,000. The run on gold accelerated in volume on Friday. At the end of the day it was found that $109,000,000 had been withdrawn. This was the largest taking of gold for any single day in the history of finance anywhere. The record had previously been held in Britain, made on Sept. 21, 1931, when Britain went off the gold standard, $105,000,000 in gold being withdrawn.

Other Gold Crises

The United States has already undergone two gold crises since the stock market break in 1929. After Britain went off the gold standard, there was a run on American gold from abroad. In six weeks the United States lost $730,000,000, by far the greatest record up till that time. After a temporary reversal there was a further outward movement of gold, particularly in May and the first part of June last year, after which the metal came back to American shores.

This time, however, the system was exposed to a domestic run on its metal stock, as well as a relatively mild foreign efflux. And the distinction made the situation much more serious. For while there is a manageable limit to foreign withdrawals, marked by the relatively minor extent of the balances which foreigners hold in the United States, there is no manageable limit to domestic withdrawals. Only enough metal is held to satisfy one-tenth of all the claims upon it held by the American people in the form of bank deposits and outstanding currency.

As in every other country, confidence is relied upon that people will be content with currency and check money. No system, no matter how superlatively strong it is as to gold, as is the American system, could comply with the gold demands of all the people at the same time. In the absence of the gold, therefore, the banks in the United States simply closed their doors to allow the people a breathing spell in which to recover their confidence.

Adequate Gold Reserves

The step was taken while the gold position of the United States remained incontestably strong. In spite of last week's drain, on Saturday there was $3,983,000,000 either in the Federal Reserve or the Treasury, still available for redemption purposes. The figure is higher than the figure after the run from Europe last June. On June 15, the stock of gold had fallen to $3,909,000,000, from which point it picked up steadily till the end of the year, when the figure was $4,505,000,000.

Old figures are even more interesting to compare. The table herewith gives the relative totals since 1928, for Dec. 31 of each year except where otherwise stated:

1928	$4,373,000,000
1929	4,127,000,000
1930	4,293,000,000
1931	4,042,000,000
1932	4,415,000,000
1933, Feb. 1	4,552,000,000
1933, March 4	3,983,000,000

If to this figure were added the amount of gold now in domestic hideaways, it would be found that the American gold position is as strong as it ever has been.

On Friday and Saturday Wall Street buzzed with speculation about the steps that would be taken to meet the emergency. The object, of course, is to keep the gold reserves in American bank vaults. While confidence is being restored, this could be achieved as to domestic hoarding by issuing clearing house certificates, or scrip, in lieu of currency. While the scrip would fulfill the same function in buying and selling as currency, it would not serve as a title to gold. Late on Saturday it was reported that scrip was being printed.

While some of the gold which has been sent abroad has been taken for foreign account, a good deal of it represents American capital in flight. This problem has now been met by President Roosevelt's embargo on all exports of gold and currency, under the provisions of the war-time "trading with the enemy act" of Oct. 6, 1917. According to Mr. Roosevelt's advisers, this power has never been revoked.

The Gold Standard

Such a measure appears to take the United States off the gold standard, though the new Secretary of the Treasury, W. H. Woodin, states emphatically that the country remains on the gold standard. Canada, which has a licensing system governing gold exports, has not admitted that it is off gold. But the fact is incontrovertible. The gold standard calls for the free export of gold. If there are any impediments to its free movement, a balance wheel in the price relation of currencies is removed, and a currency will fluctuate in terms of other currencies according to world dealings in it.

This is shown in the experience of the United States in 1918 and of Canada at the present time. In the former case, the American dollar fluctuated in terms of European and South American currencies still on a free gold redemption basis. In the latter case, the Canadian dollar has been at a discount in relation to the American dollar for 15 months, sometimes by as much as 20 per cent.

Financial observers examined the Roosevelt inaugural with a microscope to discover signs of what would be done. But they found nothing to establish a definite drift. The President spoke of confidence as implying the "sacredness of obligations." Since the free redemption of the currency in gold is a statutory obligation, the passage could be construed as meaning that the gold standard would be retained. Incidentally, it could also be construed as a refusal to recommend the devaluation of the dollar, a prospect which is also held to be among the imponderables.

By statute the American Government is obligated to keep the gold dollar at a certain weight and fineness. If this is reduced, then the obligation falls to the ground. But students of the subject would have no difficulty in countering that in respect of the currency the necessities of state policy have always risen superior to statutory obligations.

Aims at a Sound Currency

Another passage which caused much speculation was the one which stated that the President stood for an "adequate but sound currency." This is almost a repetition of the Democratic platform. Mr. Roosevelt added "adequate." In these times nobody would hazard a definition of the remark.

In Britain a sound currency used to stand for a gold-backed currency. But when the pound went off the gold standard. Britons asseverated that the currency was even sounder! As proof, they would probably point in the last few days to the paradox of Americans transferring their gold dollars into nongold pounds. So it has been with every other country in a like fix. Wall Street put aside the microscope with the feeling that the President had kept his hands entirely free.

The trouble, it should be reiterated, is not with the foreigners, who could withdraw all their remaining balances without America feeling the drain. It is with American capitalists. Perhaps the vigor of the inaugural will dispel their fears, especially if coupled with some effort to win back the gold and currency now in hoards, such as by a carefully protected plan for guaranteeing new bank deposits. At any rate, those Wall Streeters who refused to see any application to them of Mr. Roosevelt's trenchant indictment of modern finance thought that no speech was better calculated to allay the prevailing hysteria, which, being unreasoning, is bound to be short lived.

Business Continues At Unchanged Pace

WHILE the entire nation awaits with hopefulness constructive action by the new Administration which will restore sound banking facilities, there have been indications that business was stabilising around present levels and in many instances was gaining momentum which would show by spring a marked advance. It was straining at the leash, so to speak, trying to anticipate the solution of some of the current problems which have dampened confidence. Were it not for the banking holiday, it seems clear that various industries would be reporting increases.

As it is, last week found consumers taking merchandise in a volume comparing not unfavorably with that of immediately preceding weeks, according to the newly consolidated Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., review, which stated that "the steadier course of trade was somewhat more evident."

Some good news is coming out of the steel districts. At Youngstown, Ohio, operations will start this week at 18 per cent, a rise of 2 per cent over the preceding week. Carnegie Steel Company advances activity to 24 per cent, up 11 per cent from the week before, due to recalling 3000 men to part-time work. American Sheet Tin Plate Company, Sharon Steel Hoop Company and Truscon Steel Company will continue operations at a pace unchanged from the week before.

Bethlehem Steel Loss After Charges Equals $19,404,431 for 1932

Bethlehem Steel Corporation pamphlet report for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $19,404,431 after interest, taxes, depreciation, etc., the same as reported in preliminary statement, compared with a net of $115,745, or 12 cents a share on 940,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred in 1931.

Current assets Dec. 31, include $46,975,589 cash and government marketable securities at market value, were $111,050,005 and current liabilities $15,246,904, compared with cash, government and marketable securities of $50,278,721, current assets of $141,873,201 and current liabilities of $25,563,503 a year before.

Federal Mining & Smelting

Federal Mining & Smelting Company report for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $522,716 after all charges, but before depletion, compared with a net loss of $340,686 in 1931.

Suspension Of Quotations On Dollar Abroad

Foreign Markets Keeping Close Watch on Affairs in United States

By the Associated Press

The American bank holiday put a stop to dollar quotations abroad, and markets around the world kept a close eye on New York and Washington, awaiting developments.

London — The pound sterling shifted to the gold-backed French franc, and there was an effort to peg the pound at 88 francs. The price of gold went to 119s. 7d. per fine ounce. The Bank of England declined to comment on a report that it was offering to aid the Federal Reserve. American tourists were bewildered, but not frightened; they cashed their travelers' checks at a slightly higher rate than Saturday's. The Cabinet was in session, but the Government insisted its primary business was consideration of the Geneva Disarmament Conference situation.

Liverpool—The cotton exchange was operating. Futures opened 12 points under Saturday, but quickly recovered half the loss.

Paris—The dollar was not quoted but other foreign exchanges were active. American tourists cashed their checks at 24 francs to the dollar, a slight increase.

Berlin—The Reichsbank fixed the dollar rate at 4.18 marks, slightly up. Bankers expressed the conviction that the American gold standard is in no danger.

Rome—Foreign exchange markets were closed, and the stock market was down. The unofficial dollar rate as 18½ lire.

Madrid — Financiers expressed complete faith in the United States but urged the maintenance of the gold standard. The dollar was down to 10 pesetas as compared with 8 and a fraction on Saturday.

Amsterdam—The stock market prices were up, little affected by the American situation. Holland, still on the gold standard itself, was certain that the United States would not abandon gold.

Basel—The Bank for International Settlements was little affected by conditions in the States, for most of its business is done in sterling.

Vienna—The Government instructed all banks to cash no checks or drafts on American institutions for the time being.

Lisbon—Banks discontinued dollar transactions.

Johannesburg—Gold shares were down under heavy selling.

Cairo—American tourists were inconvenienced. Their checks were worth 7 piasters less to the dollar than on Friday.

Tokyo—Foreign exchange transactions were suspended and the markets were closed except for quotations on Government bonds. The silk exchanges here, at Yokohama and at Kobe also were closed, but the rice exchange remained open.

Shanghai—The dollar was down to 33½ taels as compared with 29¼ on Saturday.

Havana—President Machado issued a decree closing all Cuban banks and exchanges.

San Juan, Puerto Rico—Governor Beverley declared a three-day bank holiday and announced that the insular Government is considering the issuance of scrip.

Montreal — Canadian banks accepted the dollar at par, but American visitors experienced difficulty obtaining funds elsewhere.

Toronto—The stock exchange and the Standard Mining exchange remained open; but the authorities announced that if any distress selling from United States sources appeared the exchanges would be closed.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: Prices on the stock exchange closed quiet and steady after moderate and cautious business owing to financial situation in the United States and also on the latest Far Eastern news. Early losses in British industrials and gold mining shares were mostly recovered but foreign issues were easy. Dealings in American and Argentine shares were restricted by the absence of dollar and South American exchange rates.

Paris: Trading on the Bourse was indecisive and irregular following the American gold embargo and the German election results. The market remained calm awaiting further measures by either President Roosevelt or Congress. Firmness in the pound sterling tended to boost the market, especially international issues. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Prices on the Boerse were very firm throughout the day, some issues advancing as much as four points. The closing was firm.

Dividends

Eastern Steamship Lines declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first preferred and 87½ cents on the no-par preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Auburn Automobile Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21. No. stock dividend was declared.

Hudson Coal Company Loss

Hudson Coal Company reports a net loss, after charges, of $2,136,824 in 1932, compared with a $729,777 loss in 1931.

Stock Exchange Is Closed Until Further Notice

Special Committees Given Full Powers to Take Necessary Steps

NEW YORK, March 6—In view of the bank holiday declared by the President of the United States the committee of seven of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that the exchange shall remain closed until further notice.

The committee has further ruled all deliveries of members' contracts be suspended until further notice except such contracts as may be cleared by or settled through the Stock Clearing Corporation, and that in such cases deliveries shall be made as the Stock Clearing Corporation shall direct.

The Stock Clearing Corporation directs that all deliveries on contracts which may be cleared by or settled through Stock Clearing Corporation be suspended until further notice.

All markets were closed today in accordance with the decision made last Saturday when the exchanges voted to close for the duraton of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's two-day banking holiday, which would expire tomorrow.

Brokerage houses were open this morning with full staffs, although there was, of course, no trading. Member firms had been forbidden to engage in any buying and selling whatsoever, and so far as could be learned, there was no informal trading by non-members.

Members of the special stock exchange committee appointed to deal with the current situation included Richard Whitney, president of the Exchange.

Meanwhile, bales of scrip, in the form of Clearing House certificates whose use was authorized by President Roosevelt in his proclamation, were being turned out by the American Bank Note Company. Actual appearance of this medium of exchange here, however, was held up pending, it was said, efforts in Washington to work out a coordinated scheme which would involve a minimum of confusion.

Several conferences among bankers, banking officials and representatives of the New York State government were in progress. One of these was attended by Governor Lehman; George Fearon, minority leader of the State Senate, and Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies of the State Assembly.

The current state labor law restricts factories and mercantile houses from paying employees in anything but cash, and it was assumed the meeting of legislative leaders was considering means of meeting this obstacle by legislation.

The Clearing House was a scene of bustling activity as members met once more, presumably in connection with issuance of the certificates. It was understood that the paper was still in process of manufacture. Clarence Bacon, manager of the Clearing House, volunteered the information that he hadn't even seen one of the new "bills."

The New York Federal Reserve Bank on Liberty Street, scene of heavy gold withdrawals last week, was closed to business, though bankers were meeting there for occasional conferences.

Wall Street brokerage firms maintained wire connections with branches in other cities. They were besieged with telephone calls from customers seeking information as to when the stock exchange would reopen and whether trading might be placed on a restricted basis, but there was no immediate information on these points.

With the "over-the-counter" market shut down, organized facilities for trading in stocks and bonds were completely lacking. Whether any "bootlegging" of securities for cash was going on among brokers who are not members of an exchange could not be learned, but there was no record of any such transactions which would only be possible on a cash basis and among individuals who would have to make their own quotations.

Some commission houses reported that they were accumulating orders for execution when the exchange reopens. One firm said it had received some bids for stocks at $1 to $3 a share above Friday's closing prices, but these orders appeared to represent covering by uneasy shorts who had not succeeded in "getting out of the market" last Friday.

The American Sugar Refining Co. announced that "to discourage speculation in this emergency" it would for the present sell only for immediate shipment or delivery within seven days.

While details of the plan of modified opening were as yet unavailable, huge bales of the new "money" had been printed, and bankers said that despite the complexities of putting the new system into operation, it was quite likely that some form of payments could be started tomorrow, with official sanction from the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the meantime, some banks were helping to make change by exchanging large bills for smaller denominations, although in amounts not larger than $100. Safe deposit boxes were made available to customers. Hoarders of large bills, however, such as $1000 "yellow backs" were still helpless, for they could not be exchanged in smaller bills to pay ordinary expenses.

The Unnamed Legatee

NEW conditions may have created an "unnamed legatee"—estate shrinkage—in any will not recently made. This may consume such a large part of the estate that the real beneficiaries will be prevented from receiving their intended shares.

It is therefore advisable to review your estate plan now. We shall be pleased to do so with you and your attorney, without obligation.

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

13,200 Associated Lives Insured for $53,651,000

MORE than 13,000 Associated employees have their lives insured for a total of $53,651,000 under the Associated Employees Insurance Plan.

Since the plan has been in effect $733,500 in benefits have been paid. By far the greater portion of these payments represents assistance which the families of employees would have lacked entirely.

Assurance of prompt and substantial aid is responsible for the effect on employees noted by an executive of one Associated company upon the settlement of a claim:

We received the draft in the amount of $4,000, and words almost fail me to express the good effect that it had on our entire organization to find that the insurance was paid promptly and with so little red tape.

Contented workers are the best workers. Insurance adds to an employee's sense of security.

More than 90% of Associated Employees Insured

Each subscribing employee receives an ordinary life insurance policy equal approximately to his annual earnings. He also receives a certificate of participation in a group policy for a similar amount. He is thus insured for an amount equal to twice his annual pay.

Subscription by employees was voluntary. Representatives of insurance companies doubted that 75% would participate. More than 90% subscribed.

One insurance magazine described the Associated Employees Insurance Plan as "an achievement unparalleled in all the pages of insurance history." However that may be, the plan has helped meet a widespread need for insurance among Associated employees, and to that extent has made them better employees. Better employees means better service for the public.

★ **Commendation** ★

New York Times—
A plan for employee insurance, unique in the annals of American industry, and including the largest wholesale underwriting of ordinary life insurance ever accomplished in a single attempt.

Weekly Underwriter—
The truly remarkable part of the whole affair is that this represents a voluntary participation in the plan of more than 90% of all Associated employees.

Eastern Underwriter—
Four of the large life insurance companies have underwritten one of the most comprehensive and liberal insurance plans yet devised.

Industrial Relations—
The ordinary life idea on a non-medical basis up to the age of 56 is absolutely new applied in this way....Adoption of the plan follows more than four years of organization work and the smoothing out of numberless details.

★

• ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM •
61 BROADWAY • NEW YORK

Yale Athletes Capture Title

Take I. A. A. A. A. Indoor Track and Field Honors by 4 Points

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Indoor Track and Field Championship Standing			
Yale	32	M. I. T.	8
N. Y. U.	28	Fordham	5
Manhattan	20	Brown	5
Pennsylvania	11½	Georgetown	4
Princeton	11	Syracuse	3
Harvard	10	Wm. and Mary	3
Columbia	9	Dartmouth	2½
Cornell	7	Bowdoin	2
Boston College	6	Holy Cross	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—The Kirby Electric Timer, the newest machine of a machine age, justified its existence in sports twice on Saturday, as a part of the twelfth annual indoor championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held at the Field Artillery Armory, Kingsbridge Road. In the afternoon, as a result of the decision of the officials at their annual meeting at the Columbia University Club, it fixed the time of the William A. Carr quarter-mile record at the outdoor games at 46.99, and then in the evening it was again resorted to to determine the order of the finish in the 70-yard hurdle final, when human eyes found it totally impossible to determine the relative positions of the six participants.

This timer, and at the other end of the scale, that antique device of relay races, the baton, furnished the real sensations of the day. The battle for the team score between the holders of the title, New York University, and Yale University, had been closely contested all the way through, and with George B. Spits Jr. '34, N. Y. U., held to a tie by Keith S. Brown '35, Yale, in the running high jump, and the three Yale representatives taking the first three places in the pole vault, the two institutions came to the final decision on the hurdles with New York University leading at 28 to 25. But the camera gave the race to George S. Lockwood '33, for Yale, and this left the local team trailing at 30 to 29. But there was still a chance, in the final of the one-mile relay, as both colleges were represented. In this all broke together, but hardly had 50 yards been run when Sidney B. Schleffar '33, first man for N. Y. U., dropped his baton, and before he could pick it up, the balance of the field was 50 yards ahead. He fought hard, but neither he nor his team mates were able to overtake the field, which was fighting hard for the lead all the way, and the team struggle ended with Yale scoring the team honors at 32 points to 28.

As usual at these events, with the well-balanced six-lap track built by the I. C. 4-A, several records went by the board. The one-mile relay turned in a new world record of 3m. 17s., by the University of Pennsylvania four (J. K. Edwards Jr. '33, Howard Jones '33, William A. Carr '33, and James G. Healey '33), with Harvard a close second to force the result; Richard Bell '34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology took a finish in 7s. from Aloysius T. Kelly '35, Georgetown, for an intercollegiate record in the 70-yard dash, equaling the world record; Keith S. Brown '35, and Wirt L. Thompson '34, both of Yale, tied for first in the pole vault at 13 ft. 9¾ in. for another intercollegiate indoor record; and Joseph P. McCluskey '33, Fordham, broke his own record for the third time, in winning the two-mile run in 9m. 16.2s. The summary.

70-Yard Dash—Won by Richard Bell, M. I. T., A. T. Kelly, Georgetown, second; R. F. Hardy, Cornell, third; Juhn Kunitzky, N. Y. U., fourth; A. E. Maskrey Jr., Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—7s. (Equals world's record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by Frank Crowley, Manhattan; J. R. Mangan, Cornell, second; Frank Nordell, N. Y. U., third; John Thompson, Manhattan, fourth; W. J. Streeter, Syracuse, fifth. Time—4m. 15.6s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. P. McCluskey, Fordham; John Ryan, Manhattan, second; G. B. Barker, N. Y. U., third; Arlie Foote, Harvard, fourth; Frank Lepreau, Dartmouth, fifth. Time—9m. 16.2s. (New intercollegiate record; old record 9m. 16.2s.)

75-Yard High Hurdles—Won by George S. Lockwood, Yale; J. P. Okie, Princeton, second; Charles Pessont, Manhattan, third; J. J. Hayes, Harvard, fourth; A. E. Reidell, Columbia, fifth. Time—8.8s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Pennsylvania (J. K. Edwards, Howard Jones, W. A. Carr, J. C. Healey); Harvard, second; Manhattan, third; Yale, fourth; Holy Cross, fifth. Time—3m. 17s. (New world's record.)

Two-Mile Relay—Won by Princeton (E. O. Hopkins, W. E. Whitton, G. S. Johnston, W. R. Bomthron); Columbia, second; Manhattan, third; Boston College, fourth; Yale, fifth.

Freshman Medley Relay—Won by Manhattan; Fordham, second; New York, third. Time—7m. 48.6s.

35-Pound Weight Throw—Won by Mortimer Reznick, N. Y. U., 53ft. 2¼in.; second, H. B. Holcombe, Yale, 52ft. 11in.; third, Grant McDougal, Pennsylvania, 51ft. 5½in.; fourth, Alfred H. Kidder, Harvard, 50ft. 1in.; fifth, P. Zaremba, N. Y. U., 49ft. 7¾in.

Running High Jump—Tie for first among G. B. Spits Jr., N. Y. U.; K. S. Brown, Yale, and R. E. Pitkin, Columbia, 6ft. 2¾in.; Fred Klemm, Pennsylvania, 6ft. 1¾in., fourth; S. T. Woodbury, Dartmouth, 6ft. ¾in., fifth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by T. F. Gilbane, Brown, 47ft. ½in.; P. E. Couhig, Boston College, 46ft. 1½in., second; Abe Scheuer, N. Y. U., 46ft. ¾in., third; W. S. Niblock, Bowdoin, 45ft. 3½in., fourth; Jules Finkelstein, N. Y. U., 45ft. 1¼in., fifth.

Pole Vault—Tie for first between K. S. Brown, Yale, and W. L. Thompson, Yale, 13ft. 9¾in. (new intercollegiate record); F. E. Pierce, Yale, 13ft. 4in., third; J. A. McWilliams, Princeton, 13ft., fourth; tie for fifth between Frederick Curtis, Dartmouth, and J. A. Whitworth, Pennsylvania, 12ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by G. B. Spits Jr., N. Y. U., 22ft. 4¼in.; C. H. Rose Jr., Yale, 22ft. 3¾in., second; Henry Little, William and Mary, 22ft. 3¼in., third; Robert Phillipson, Syracuse, 22ft. 1⅞in., fourth; B. J. Krosney, N. Y. U., 22ft. 1¼in., fifth.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 45, Williams 32.
Annapolis 40, C. C. N. Y. 31.
Dartmouth 37, West Point 34.
Delaware 32, Manhattan 27.
Grinnell 44, Iowa State 40.
Illinois 48, Chicago 27.
Kenosha Y. M. C. A. 43, Virginia 41.
Minnesota 42, Iowa 32.
New York 32, Carnegie Tech 27.
Princeton 54, Pennsylvania 17.
Union 44, Cornell 27.
Wesleyan 43, M. I. T. 35.
Worcester P. I. 58, Bowdoin 18.
Yale 40, Harvard 31.

College Wrestling Results

Amherst 29, Williams 12.
Annapolis 18, West Virginia 12.
Brown 21, Tufts 11.
Columbia 16, Cornell 14.
Cornell College 17, Minnesota 11.
Indiana 16½, Illinois 9½.
Lehigh 31, Pennsylvania 3.
Penn State 27, Syracuse 5.
Rutgers 21, Ursinus 15.
West Point 30, Temple 8.
Yale 16, Harvard 14.

Internationals Win Race

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Alfred Letourner of France and Gerard Debaets of Belgium Saturday night won Madison Square Garden's fifty-fourth international six-day bicycle race. Norman Hill of San Jose, Calif., and Alfredo Binda of Italy were second, and Jack Sheehan and Paul Croley third.

Yale and Princeton Still In Running for Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6—Yale became assured of at least a tie for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here Saturday evening by virtue of a 46-to-22 victory over Cornell varsity. It was Yale's final game of the season and leaves the Eli with a record of eight victories and two defeats. The summary:

Yale		Cornell
Nikkel, Dickson, lf		rg, Houck, Lipinski, Wilson
Elliott, Saner, Bender, rf		lg, Wilson, Reed, Houck
O'Connell, Kellogg, c		c, McGraw, Voelker, Foote
Reese, De Angelis, Glick, lg		rf, Hatkoff, Wilson
Miles, Kennedy, rg		lf, Ferraro, Wilson

Score—Yale 46, Cornell 22. Goals from floor—Saner 5, O'Connell 5, Miles 5, Nikkel 4, Kennedy for Yale; Hatkoff 2, Lipinski 2, Ferraro, Wilson for Cornell. Goals from foul—Nikkel 2, Reese 2, Miles 2 for Yale; Lipinski 4, Hatkoff 3, McGraw 3, Houck for Cornell. Referee—Kennedy. Umpires—Tobey and Young.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton, N. J., March 6—Princeton stayed in the running for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship here Saturday along with Yale, by defeating Dartmouth College, 39 to 35, in a fast, rough contest. The Tigers led at half time, 22 to 21. The summary:

Princeton		Dartmouth
Seibert, lf		rg, Stangle
Fairman, rf		lg, Krzszewski, Hubbell
Helm, Larsen, c		c, Mackey, Prince
Fortune, lg		rf, Bonniwell
Grebauskas, rg		lf, Miller, Maxwell, Edwards, Krivitsky

Score—Princeton 39, Dartmouth 35. Goals from floor—Seibert 6, Fairman 4, Larsen 2, Grebauskas 2 for Princeton; Mackey 5, Bonniwell 3, Stangle 2, Miller, Maxwell, Krzszewski for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Seibert 3, Fairman 3, Fortune 2, Grebauskas 2, Larsen for Princeton; Miller 4, Bonniwell 3, Mackey, Krzszewski, Hubbell for Dartmouth. Referee — Kinney. Umpires — Carroll and Brennan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—With Robert L. Freeman '35 playing the leading rôle, Pennsylvania won an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game from Columbia here Saturday by the score of 34 to 29. Freeman scored 14 of his team's points, six of them from the foul line. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Columbia
Kozloff, MacDonald, Klempner, lf		rg, Meisel, Maroon
O'Donnell, Brown, rf		lg, Hartman
Freeman, c		c, McDowell, Steigman
Walter, lg		rf, Tomb
Hashagen, Kellett, rg		lf, Asselin, Siergiej

Score—Pennsylvania 34, Columbia 29. Goals from floor—O'Donnell 4, Freeman 4, MacDonald, Klempner, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Hartman 4, Tomb 2, Steigman 2, Asselin, Siergiej, McDowell, Meisel for Columbia. Goals from foul—Freeman 6, MacDonald 3, Kozloff, O'Donnell, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Siergiej 2, Steigman, Hartman, Maroon for Columbia. Referee—Walsh. Umpires—Murray and Degnan.

Harvard Defeats Yale To Tie Hockey Series

Harvard-Yale Ice Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	For	Goals—Agst	Pts
Harvard	1	1	5	5	2
Yale	1	1	5	5	2

A much improved sextet over the previous week, the Harvard varsity hockey team drew up on even terms with Yale varsity in the annual series between the two teams by scoring an impressive 4-to-1 victory at the Boston Garden Saturday evening. Each six now has a victory and the series will be decided next Wednesday on Garden ice. Paul deB. de Give '34, goalie, and Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33, wingman, were outstanding for the Crimson. The summary:

Harvard		Yale
Baldwin, Wolcott, Hasler, lw		rw, Fletcher, Robson, Marckwald
Putnam, Pruyn, Beale, c		c, Rodd, Gilligan, Stoddard
Saltonstall, Pell, Lincoln, rw		lw, Colby, Noyes, Cookman
Watts, Dow, ld		rd, Parker, Wilmerding
Martin, Gleason, rd		ld, Barnes Herrick de Give, g

Score—Harvard 4, Yale 1. Goals—Wolcott, Watts, Baldwin, Saltonstall for Harvard; Colby for Yale. Assists—Pruyn, Wolcott, Saltonstall, Putnam for Harvard; Fletcher for Yale. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Annapolis 51, West Point 24.
Brigham Young 43, Utah 26.
Central 53, Grandview 28.
Culver 38, Western Military Academy 27.
E. Broadsburg 49, Trenton T. 32.
F. & M. 45, Ursinus 40.
Hamline 58, St. John's 17.
Indiana 31, Michigan 30.
Idaho 35, Washington State 32.
Illinois 44, Iowa 16.
Illinois Wesleyan 33, Loyola 22.
Ithaca 59, Mansfield 29.
Lafayette 38, Lehigh 30.
Lebanon Valley 42, Albright 37.
Marquette 35, Detroit 21.
Millersville T. 34, Bloomsburg 30.
Missouri 37, Kansas State 33.
M. I. T. 49, New Hampshire 28.
Muhlenberg 35, Gettysburg 20.
North Dakota 28, N. D. State 26.
Northwestern 38, Minnesota 29.
Notre Dame 43, Wabash 29.
N. Y. Aggies 36, Cobbleskill 26.
Ohio State 37, Wisconsin 20.
Oklahoma 38, Nebraska 27.
Oregon State 34, Oregon 24.
Pennsylvania 34, Columbia 29.
Penn M. C. 52, Susquehanna 38.
Platteville T. 34, Oshkosh T. 26.
Pittsburgh 40, Temple 30.
Princeton 34, Dartmouth 35.
Providence 46, Worcester P. I. 22.
R. I. State 41, Conn. State 34.
Savage 23, W. & M. 13.
Southern 44, Normal 39.
St. Louis 41, Drake 37.
St. John's 37, Manhattan 29.
Susquehanna 34, Penn State 29.
Texas Christian 36, So. Methodist 24.
Texas 51, Texas A. & M. 20.
Trinity 39, Clark 30.
Westchester T. 39, Kutztown 27.
West Virginia 35, Allegheny 22.
Williams 36, Amherst 22.
Yale 46, Cornell 22.

Gus Moreland Wins Final

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 6 (AP)—Gus Moreland of Dallas, Texas, tournament medalist, defeated Gene Vinson of Merridian, Miss., state champion, 8 and 7, in the final of the Carnival invitation tournament of the New Orleans Country Club yesterday. Moreland, playing steady golf in the morning and afternoon rounds, easily defeated the Mississippian, who played rather erratically.

Wright and Fearing Win

William C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia and George R. Fearing of Boston captured the United States court tennis doubles championship at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club Sunday when they defeated George A. Lyon and C. H. Stockton of Boston, 6—3, 6—5, 6—5, before a large gallery. Wright's play, especially his volleying, featured.

Ward Wins Golf Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6—W. H. B. Ward of Hartsville, Ohio, led a field of 71 golfers Saturday over the No. 3 course at the Pinehurst Country Club to win the James Barber Memorial Trophy tournament of the Tin Whistles Golf Society. Ward's score was 81—15—85.

Goodwin Defends Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 6—Tommy Goodwin, Monroe (N. Y.) youngster, retained his Dixie golf championship here on Saturday over the Miami Country Club course when he defeated Lee Chase of Buffalo, N. Y., in the 36-hole final, 1 up.

Canadiens Take Third in Group

Pass Americans—Toronto, Detroit and Bruins All Win Week-End Games

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	8	13	100	83	52
Rangers	20	7	14	111	87	47
Boston	20	6	15	103	78	46
Chicago	15	10	17	72	82	40

Canadian Division

Toronto	23	5	14	104	89	51
Montreal	17	6	17	105	95	40
Canadiens	16	4	21	82	102	36
Americans	12	10	19	73	98	34
Ottawa	9	8	24	70	108	26

Results March 4
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
Canadiens 2, Americans 0.
Results March 5
Boston 2, Rangers 1.
Detroit 2, Ottawa 0.
Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 6 — Two goals in the second period, by Larochelle and Morenz, enabled the Canadiens to defeat the New York Americans, 2 to 0, here on Saturday and as a result the locals are in sole possession of third place in the standing of the Canadian group of the National Hockey League, the highest point they have reached since the season opened. The teams entered the game on even terms and for a while they played cautious hockey.

Canadiens		Americans
Jollat, G. Mantha, Hart, lw		rw, Wasnie, Martin, Kuhn
Morenz, Lepine, c		c, Himes, Dutkowski, Jackson, Burke
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw		lw, Sheppard, McVeigh, Klein
Carson, Leduc, ld		rd, Dutton, Regan
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd, Id, Brydge, Ayres		
Hainsworth, g		g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 2, Americans 0. Goals—Larochelle and Morenz for Canadiens. Assists—Lepine and Joliat for Canadiens. Officials—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—Boston outfought and outgamed Rangers yesterday in a game that was more football than hockey. The score was 2 to 1, and all three scores came with the penalty box occupied, as it was much of the time after the first period. The Cooks got loose early in the second period and Bun scored after several passes between the brothers. With three Rangers and two Boston players in the penalty box about the middle of the second period, and before all got out, Stewart and Shore combined to tie the score, and Clapper and Lamb put Boston ahead for the game. The summary:

Boston		N. Y. Rangers
Beattie, Ripley, Galbraith, Heximer, lw		rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling
Barry, Stewart, Chapman, Lamb, c, c, Boucher, Osmundson, Somers, Johnson, Pettinger		
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw		lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Siebert
Shore, Owen, ld, rd, Seibert, Heller, Somers		
Smith, Hitchman, Owen, rd		ld, Johnson, Brennan, Dillon
Thompson, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Boston 2, Rangers 1. Goals—Shore, Clapper for Boston; F. Cook for Rangers. Assists—Stewart, Lamb for Boston; W. Cook for Rangers. Officials—W. J. Stewart and Edwin French. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 6—The local Maple Leafs materially strengthened their hold on the leadership of their group in the National Hockey League by defeating the second-place Maroons, 4 to 2, on Saturday before the second largest crowd of the season. The locals, weakened by mishaps, staged a great up-hill struggle as the visitors counted twice in the first period and held the winners scoreless for over half the game. The Leafs scored once in the second period and three times in the third and after the first period had a fair edge on the play.

Toronto		Montreal
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw		rw, Ward, Robinson, Brydson
Primeau, Thoms, Blair, c		c, Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea
C. Conacher, Downie, rw		lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Horner, Levinsky, ld		rd, Noble, Wentworth
Clancy, Day, rd		ld, L. Conacher, Wilcox
Chabot, g		g, Kerr

Score—Toronto 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Primeau 3, Blair for Toronto; Robinson, Smith for Montreal. Assists—Clancy, Jackson, Horner, C. Conacher, Gracie for Toronto; Haynes and Northcott for Montreal. Officials—M. J. Rodden and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 6—The Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The visitors scored a goal in each of the first two periods, and the locals scored in the final. Toronto's initial count came after 19 minutes had been played. Clancy made a clever pass to Gracie, who clipped it into the net from the left boards. Conacher took the puck down the same side, swept around behind the net and scored a backhand shot. The summary:

Toronto		Chicago
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw		rw, Jenkins, March, Couture
Primeau, Thoms, Blair, c		c, MacKenzie, Romnes, Cook
Conacher, Bailey, Downie, rw		lw, McFadyen, Gottselig, Thompson
Day, Clancy, ld		rd, Graham, Coulter
Levinsky, Horner, rd		ld, Abel, Coulter
Chabot, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Toronto Maple Leafs 2, Chicago Black Hawks 1. Goals—Gracie and Conacher for Toronto; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Clancy for Toronto; Romnes and March for Chicago. Officials—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and J. J. Marks, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 6—Ebbie Goodfellow, center of the Detroit Red Wings, scored both goals in a 2-to-0 victory over Ottawa Senators in a dull National Hockey League game here last night. John Gallagher made the play for a goal by Goodfellow early in the first period, drawing the two Ottawa defense men over to right wing and leaving Goodfellow unchecked in front of the nets for the pass. Late in the third period Goodfellow was credited with another goal, although the puck was actually kicked into the Ottawa nets by Martin Burke, visiting defense man. It was Goodfellow's first appearance in a Detroit uniform on Olympia ice in several weeks. The summary:

Detroit		Ottawa
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Moffatt, lw		rw, Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche, Shields
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, c		c, Weiland, Howe, Cox
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw		lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche, McInenly
Evans, Davis, rd		ld, Shields, Burke
Young, Gallagher, ld		rd, Burke, Rockburn
Roach, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Detroit 2, Ottawa 0. Goals—Goodfellow 2 for Detroit. Assists—Gallagher for Detroit. Officials—C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal, and Clarence Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

New Haven Eagles Stop Philadelphia

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	7	10	115	75	51
Providence	21	4	13	98	90	46
Boston	15	8	15	95	91	38
New Haven	13	3	21	75	98	29
Quebec	11	4	23	85	114	26

Result March 4
Philadelphia 6, Providence 1.
Result March 5
New Haven 3, Philadelphia 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6 (AP)—The league-leading Philadelphia Arrows were dealt a 2-to-0 defeat last night by the New Haven Eagles in a hectic Canadian-American Hockey League game. Chris Speyer scored both of New Haven's goals.

New Haven		Philadelphia
Convey, lw		rw, Boyd
Keating, c		c, Anderson
Jeramiah, rw		lw, Runge
Speyer, ld		rd, Nichols
Pringle, rd		ld, Peters
Roberts, g		g, Cude

Alternates—Picketts, King, Kinsella, Paddon, Doran for New Haven; Hudson, McGoldrick, Phillips, Pratt, Wilson, Collings, Desmarais for Philadelphia.

Score—New Haven 2, Philadelphia 0. Goals—Speyer 2 for New Haven. Assists—Kinsella, King for New Haven. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6 (AP)—The league-leading Philadelphia Arrows jumped further away from the second-place Providence Reds in the Canadian-American Hockey League race by defeating the locals, 6 to 1, here Saturday night. It was the first defeat in 12 home games for the Reds, and the first time the Arrows had trimmed them here in two seasons. The summary:

Philadelphia		Providence
Runge, lw		rw, Rivers
Pratt, c		c, Gaudreault
Collings, rw		lw, Murray
Nichols, ld		rd, McVicar
Peters, rd		ld, Trapp
Cude, g		g, Byrne

Alternates—Anderson, Boyd, McGoldrick, Desmarais, Phillips, Hudson, Wilson for Philadelphia; Alexandre, Taylor, Mondou, Raymond, Vail, Hinsperger for Providence.

Score—Philadelphia 6, Providence 1. Goals—Boyd 3, Runge 2, Wilson for Philadelphia; McVicar for Providence. Assists—Anderson 3, Runge 2 for Philadelphia; Raymond, Mondou for Providence. Officials—F. A. Gamoit and W. T. Holloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Hendrickson Leads The Way Into Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—T. H. Hendrickson of the Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club, led the way into the final round, of the United States Class B squash tennis championship yesterday, at the Squash Club, when he defeated C. R. Ince, after a four-game battle, when the Columbia University Club player, who has been making out-of-town trips through the tournament, had to leave once more and was defaulted when he could not finish his match on account of another trip, after four games had been evenly divided. The score was 15—13, 7—15, 14—18, 15—5, default.

The other semifinal will bring Sefton Tranter Jr. of the New York Athletic Club against H. A. Haines of the home club. Haines had a real battle to eliminate E. L. Kemble of Bayside Tennis Club, the national Class C champion, 18—13, 5—15, 15—9; while Tranter disposed of C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—10. The summary:

United States Class B Squash Tennis Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—10.

H. A. Haines, Squash Club, defeated E. L. Kemble, Bayside Tennis Club, 18—13, 5—15, 15—9.

Semifinal Round

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, defeated C. R. Ince, Columbia University Club, 15—13, 7—15, 14—18, 15—5, default.

Hoffman Wins Final At Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—Conway Hoffman of the Montclair Athletic Club is the new Metropolitan Class B squash racquets champion, after three attempts. The red-headed player has been trying to shift from squash tennis, where he started, to the other game, but this is the first time he has proved his real skill.

He had a newer representative of the same club, Willard W. Cole Jr., as his final opponent on Saturday, at the Harvard Club, and outplayed him cleanly, as he softened his game to enable him to outcraft Cole, while the latter was inclined to be wild all the way through, making most of the errors. The score was 15—5, 15—12, 15—11. Hoffman earned 24 points in the three games, to 12 for Cole, while 16 to 21 was the score of errors, the other way. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class B Championship—Final Round

Conway Hoffman, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Willard W. Cole Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, 15—5, 15—12, 15—11.

Torreson Wins Ski Jump

NORFOLK, Conn., March 6 (AP)—Birger Torreson of Salisbury made leaps of 39 and 40½ meters for 141.10 points yesterday to win the class A ski jump of the Norway Ski Club tournament. First place in the class B jump went to Bjarne Langslet of the Norsemen Club with 142 points and jumps of 38½ and 37½ meters. The contestants were hindered by a high wind, and falls were numerous. Carl Herstad of the Boston Ski Club placed second in class A with 140.90 points and leaps of 41 and 37½ meters. The other leaders in this division were: Third, Carl Stenset, Norsemen Ski Club, 140.10 points (42 and 40 meters); fourth, Harold Johansen, Norway, 140 points (41½ and 38½); fifth, Nick Nylund, Norway, 133.60 points (38½ and 35); sixth, Rolf Monsen, Lake Placid Sno Birds, 110.60 points (42 and 45½).

Barnsdall Wins at Archery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6—The Pinehurst Country Club archery tournament was won here Saturday by T. N. Barnsdall of Bradford, Penna., when he made the highest score, 487. Barnsdall's handicap lifted this score to 665. Andrew Eliason, another Bradford entrant, placed second with 414—106—412. Myrtle Kutschinski of Grand Rapids, Mich., won first place in the women's competition with 194-228—422. Mrs. Russel B. Hoogerhyde scored 268-91—357.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 13, Hamilton 4.
Harvard 10, Princeton 7.
New York 9, Columbia 8.
Rutgers 9, Delaware 8.
St. John's 11, M. I. T. 6.
West Point 9, Yale 8.

College Track Results

Iowa S. C. 92, Carleton 21.
Michigan 54, Illinois 35½, Ohio State 34½.
Wisconsin 61, Minnesota 43.

College Rifle Results

West Point 1382, Columbia 1333, M. I. T. 1317.
Norwich 1737, Vermont 1720.

College Waterpolo Result

Annapolis 28, C. C. N. Y. 12.
Illinois 8, Chicago 1.

College Polo Results

Princeton 23½, Yale 8½.
West Point 7, Governors Island 4.

Columbia U. C. Stars Win Battles

McLaughlin and Hanson Come Out on Top After Being Close to Defeat

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—Two Columbia University Club players furnished the features Saturday in the United States amateur squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club, when they defeated a pair of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club players after the hardest sort of battles, coming close to losing in both instances.

E. G. McLaughlin, newly crowned western champion, was the first to have to battle for his position as third ranking player, with L. S. Green, No. 2 of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, who was not ranked last year, as his opponent. Green captured the first game, and led in the second, but the Columbia University Club player displayed his finest work to overcome this lead, and finally ran out the match, 15—17, 15—11, 15—13, 15—4.

Then F. R. Hanson Jr., also unranked last year, had a five-game battle to defeat W. E. Coyle, who was so close to victory as to force extra points in the final game. But Hanson just managed to run out the match by taking the final five points after a series of hands when service changed hands several times, by a score of 15—9, 6—15, 14—17, 15—6, 18—13.

Harold Ablowich of the City Athletic Club, still in Class B, also caused surprise by defeating F. V. Brodil, another member of the Columbia University Club team, by the narrowest of margins, 7—15, 15—12, 18—16, 18—17. The second round was completed, with F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, and E. R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Cluub, both former players of high rank, dropping out by the default route. The summary:

United States Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—First Round

J. H. Scheerer, Essex Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A.-H. C., 18—17, 15—5, 15—6.

Second Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., won from L. A. Strasser, Fraternity S. T. C., by default.

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., 7—15, 15—12, 18—16, 18—17.

R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—6, 15—11.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated L. S. Green, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—17, 15—11, 15—13, 15—4.

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, 15—10, 12—15, 15—6, 15—9.

J. A. Quincy, Yale Club, won from F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, by default.

W. J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., 15—11, 15—9, 17—18, 3—15, 15—6.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. D. Hosg, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—4, 15—3.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Bonneboro, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—7, 17—16, 15—14.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 18—14, 14—17, 15—8, 15—11.

Scheerer won from E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., by default.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated W. E. Coyle, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—9, 6—15, 14—17, 15—6, 18—13.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—4, 15—7.

F. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated H. A. Mayer, City A. C., 15—7, 15—11, 15—13.

Naval Academy Scores Double Tank Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—The United States Naval Academy scored a double victory over the College of the City of New York here Saturday in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League. The score of the swimming meet was 40 to 31, and the water polo game ended, 28 to 12, both in favor of the Navy. The swimming meet summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; Jesse Ratner '33, City College, second; N. B. Davis '33, Navy, third. Time—25s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. P. Plichta '35, Navy; Jesse Ratner '33, City College, second; E. L. Jancke '33, Navy, third. Time—57 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by George Sheinberg '36, City College; W. W. Hyland '35, Navy, second; F. L. Ashworth '33, Navy, third. Time—2m. 38 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. D. Stevens '35, Navy; George Sheinberg '36, City College, second; D. Dixon Jr. '34, Navy, third. Time—5m. 26 1-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. D. Stevens '35, Navy; George Sheinberg '36, City College, second; D. P. Dixon Jr. '34, Navy, third. Time—1m. 54s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Lester Kaplan '34, City College; P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Navy, second; G. A. McKusick '35, Navy, third. Time—2m. 41 2-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by David McCampbell '33, Navy; L. H. Bauer '35, Navy, second; Mordecai Gomberg '35, City College, third. Winner's points—52.40.

400-Yard Relay—Won by City College (George Sheinberg '36, Lester Kaplan '34, Martin Rubin '34, Jesse Ratner '33; Navy, second. Time—3m. 53.2-5s.

Runyan Wins First Prize

MIAMI, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Paul Runyan, co-winner 10 days ago of the $5000 Miami international four-ball matches, swept par aside for the fourth successive time yesterday and took a brilliant 69—64—65—68—266 and $1000 first money in the $5000 Florida year-round club open golf tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club, Coral Gables. He defeated his nearest opponent by a 10-stroke margin. Holding steadily to his stellar form, Runyan yesterday tied the 133 for 36 holes that Saturday placed him at the head of nearly 100 professionals and amateurs seeking top honors in the tournament sponsored by Henry L. Doherty, public utilities magnate. Ten strokes behind Runyan was Charlie Guest, youngster from Deal, N. J., who scored a 276 for his 72 holes of play with six-inch cups in their first use in a major golf tournament. He won $750.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals—For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	24	6	10	117	60	54
London	23	6	8	95	58	54
Syracuse	23	6	13	136	115	52
Windsor	14	6	21	82	114	34
Detroit	10	5	25	71	103	24
Cleveland	9	5	26	90	135	23

Results March 4
London 3, Windsor 2.
Buffalo 5, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 5, Syracuse 4.
Results March 5
Syracuse 7, Detroit 7, overtime.

Helen Hicks Wins Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 6 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks, former United States women's golf champion, from Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.,

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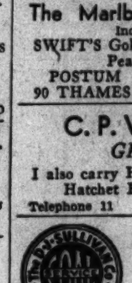

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The use of paper as a wall decoration was devised as a substitute for the costly hangings of brocade, tapestry, and other expensive materials that were common in the great houses of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The early days of the art are rather obscure. The oldest block-printed wall paper known to be in existence carries the mark of Hugo Goes, a master printer working in England in 1509. The first papers in England were attached to the wall with flat headed tacks. They were all printed on small sheets of paper, with no attempt at continuity of design. In 1688 Jean Papillon remedied this and commenced printing designs that would match with the rest when attached to the wall.

In 1760, Fournier, a merchant of Paris, pasted these small pieces of paper together before they were printed and produced the first, possibly not rolls of, but long strips of Wallpaper.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Official dog-catching—
activities in St. Louis have ceased because the dog catchers' funds for the fiscal year have been exhausted.

The yo-yo has been—
banned in Damascus because, among other things, "it causes bad weather."

The Gulf Stream—
at its narrowest point is about 50 miles wide and its depth is about 2000 feet.

"Prodigal son"—
does not occur in the *text* of the Bible; it does appear, however, in the chapter caption of Luke 15.

The book collections—
of the Library of Congress number 4,447,431 volumes.

All barbers in Russia—
are required by law to save all sweepings of hair in their shops—to be later transformed into felt boots.

Rime-O-Grams No. 101

The Prophets

1
Old men shall dream dreams
Of what God can do;
Your daughters and sons
Shall prophesy too.

(Joel)

2
The harvest is past,
The summer is ended,
But they are not saved
Who on self depended.

(Jeremiah)

3
In language of color
His prophecies flow:
Good tidings for Judah,
For Nineveh, woe.

(Nahum)

4
If Jehovah ye seek
And from wickedness cease
Ye shall go out with joy
And be led forth in peace.

(Isaiah)

5
Not felt in the earthquake
Nor seen in the fire;
But in the still voice
Came the power to inspire.

(Elijah)

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Mrs. Evelyn Church, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. L. H. Dowd, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Mary Emery, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Martha Church, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sarah Orr, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. Ann G. Hormell, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Jessie K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Olive M. Quayle, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. B. G. Fleming, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Heber D. Harris, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. Charles Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. E. Jewel Robinson, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Mrs. Natalie L. Dwight, Butte, Mont.
Edith J. Caslake, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.
Mrs. Bertha Yoder, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas Frader, Yucaipa, Calif.
Mrs. E. R. Kerber, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Miss Anne M. Miller, Teaneck, N. J.
Mrs. Mary B. Norton, Arkansas City, Kan.
Mrs. G. Lawder and Miss S. Mallam, New Orleans, La.
Miss S. Alberson, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Miss I. L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Miss F. R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss M. Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Miss L. A. Gould, Pensacola, Fla.
Mrs. B. Van Zante, Manford, Calif.
Miss L. R. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
Elvira Gihr, Miami, Fla.
Mallie Shepherd Hutson, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Ivy Kerswell, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Bertha M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Maree Rodes, Fresno, Calif.
Alice B. Graydon, Hermosa Beach, Calif.
Charles F. Claar, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Clara Alpers, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. D. Jenkins, London.
Miss A. M. Miller, Teaneck, N. J.
Mrs. L. E. Schierack, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. H. J. Prickett, Sacramento, Calif.
Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Miss L. E. Smith, Boston.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Mrs. R. Thomas, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LEAVE all results with God. You are not always digging up the seeds in your garden to see how they are growing. Trust all to God, and He will bless your work.—H. MONSELL.

Hymnal Notes

No. 412

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Londonderry air (No. 412) is one of the half-dozen most famous tunes in the Hymnal. It is known not only to hymn books, especially those of Ireland, but to popular song, fragrant with homelike memories. It has tender sentiment, not mere sentimentality, and so it is lovely alike to musicians and to those who "only know what they like." Sir Hubert Parry, discussing folk music in his "Evolution of the Art of Music," describes this air as "one of the most perfect in existence."

Its name takes us back to the days of James I, when, in the scheme for colonizing Ireland, the old Derry of northern Ireland was allotted to the citizens of London, and named Londonderry. This name reappears in Londonderry, Vermont, U. S. A., the town that was the home of Asa Gilbert Eddy and of his family.

This tune is found in an old manuscript preserved in the British Museum, its origin unknown but admittedly Irish. It began perhaps as a violin or flute melody, extemporized and developed by some wandering minstrel. From time to time, such airs were given words, romantic, patriotic or religious, for they were irresistibly singable.

The surprising beauty of this tune may be partly understood from its structure. It is built up in a series of rising motives, the "crisis" of which falls on a dotted quarter note. These rise and repeat re-echoed until the final climax comes in the seventh line. This gives the music a broader sweep than is felt in tunes of four lines. This soaring climax on the upper F, an octave above the first dotted quarter, gives the voice its delighted escape into the blue sky.

The tune is exceptionally vocal, because it is properly adjusted to the nature of song. The human voice is made for, and needs, these occasional upliftings into purer air, above the earth. The daily round limits the voice to its speaking range. Song is more than this. Even those who think that a high note is hard to reach find in the long run that to keep the voice always at the speech level is tiresome and inexpressive. The voice is meant to vary and to soar.

The words, written for and carefully molded to this melody, express its lovely mood of meditation and tenderness, of yearning aspiration. It is altogether the song of those who know that they seek a country.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Seven (Miss C. M. T.)—The inquirer is familiar with the use of this number as a symbol of completeness, and inquires if it has any significance outside the teachings of certain religions.

The number seven has long been regarded as a holy number. There were seven days in the creation, seven spirits before the throne of God, Levitical purification lasted seven days, every seventh year was sabbatical, the three great Jewish feasts lasted seven days, seven times seven years was the Hebrew jubilee, there were seven churches in Asia, seven candlesticks, the Lamb had seven eyes, there were seven trumpets, seven horns, Pharaoh saw in his dream seven kine and seven ears of corn; and there are the seven arts, seven graces, seven days of the week, seven wonders of the world, seven phases of the moon, seven seas, seven senses (see Ecclesiasticus 17: 5), etc.

"Serif" and "sans-serif" (M. L. T.)—These words are better understood by the printer than by other craftsmen. A serif letter is one such as T, I, M, N, etc., one with "wings" or finishing strokes. A sans-serif letter has none of the little strokes at the top and bottom, as T, I, M, N, etc.

"Serif" is sounded *ser'-if*, with both vowels short.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: One way to arouse universal public interest in better government would be to present problems in the form of a jigsaw puzzle.

London Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News: A car has been invented which stops without application of the brake. And they call that something new!

Punch: A new restaurant is decorated in the cubist style. It will be an additional novelty if they serve square meals.

In Lighter Vein

Not the Silver

At a public dinner in London the chairman hoped that "the visitors will carry away with them some very interesting souvenirs of their presence this evening."

It may have been a coincidence, but simultaneously the waiters went round and carefully collected all the silverware.—*Pearson's.*

Good Hardware

The hardware merchant's son boosts the sale of extra skates for beginners.

Speed

The reporter had just submitted his manuscript to the editor. Leaving the editorial room, he began to reflect upon what he had written, and decided to go back and change something in it.

"I have a few changes to make in that copy I submitted," he said.

The editor reached into the waste-paper basket and fished out the great work.

"All right, but make it snappy; the waste-paper baskets will be emptied in five minutes."—*Kansas City Star.*

Counter Move

"Is this the day your daughter has her singing lesson?"

"Yes. Why?"

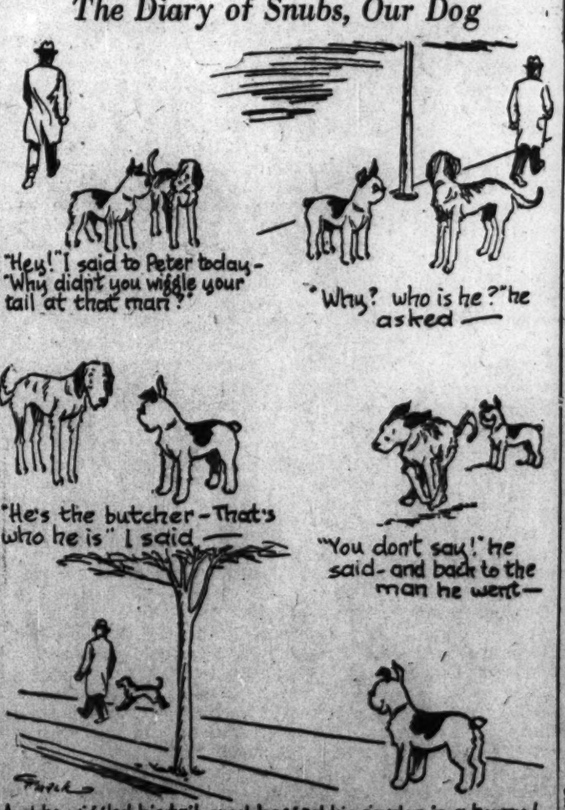
"Oh, nothing. I just wondered if you would lend me your lawn mower."

The Only Explanation

"Why, my dear man, already my poetry is being read by twice as many people as before."

"Oh, I didn't know you were married."—*Hummel* (Hamburg).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


"Hey!" I said to Peter today- "Why didn't you wiggle your tail at that man?"
"Why? who is he?" he asked
"He's the butcher - That's who he is" I said
"You don't say!" he said - and back to the man he went -
And he wiggled his tail and begged his pardon in a hurry!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A LADY was calling at the home of a friend, whose little daughter, not yet four, had been taught to be grateful. Taking the smiling child on her knee, the guest remarked, "What a pretty sweater you have."

"Yes," the little one quickly replied, "grandmother sent it to me. Wasn't she kind? And mother made my pretty dress. Isn't she good to me?"

Remembering incidents in her own experience when gratitude had helped to remove mountains, the friend was glad that this wise young mother was laying the foundation for a happy life for her little daughter. The visitor recalled an occasion when she had been much in need of a new garment. It scarcely seemed as if the family finances would justify its purchase, but she finally decided to buy it.

When the bill was received, she expressed herself to her husband as being uncertain whether she should have indulged herself. His reply was, "I should think you would be grateful for your nice coat."

A little startled, she replied, "Of course, I am grateful." But was she? So she set to work to analyze the matter. She began with the sheep and their tenders, and went on to the shearers, carders, spinners, weavers, makers, buyers, and sellers. Why, she had never dreamed how many had been busy making her comfortable and attractive. Needless to say, the payment was not hardship, but a joyful repayment to those who had served her.

Again, when living on a busy boulevard where fire engines and ambulances passed with shrieking sirens many times both day and night, she found herself much annoyed, particularly when wakened out of sleep. Here was another situation which required analysis. Where are they going? she asked herself. On an errand of mercy, to relieve the distressed the best they know how. And why the shrill of the siren? Because they must travel rapidly to bring aid to those in need as soon as possible, and the motorist and pedestrian must be protected from the dangers of speed.

Never again did the noisy siren seem so annoying as she gratefully remembered it was but the herald of a messenger of mercy.

For the Scrapbook

Greek Proverbs

Where the cause is just, the small conquers the great.

Charity begins at home, yet should not end there.

Never too much of anything.

Be not the trumpeter of your own praise.

The wealth of the mind is the only true wealth.

He who has much wonders as well as he who has little.

The wheel that turns gathers no rust.

He who is free from vice himself is the slower to suspect it in others.

When you take out and do not put in, expect to reach the bottom.

It is disgraceful to stumble thrice at the same stone.

The physician of anger is reason.

Rime-O-Grams

Shakespeare's Men

No. 108

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

1.
Imagine what smiles
O'er his countenance spread
When her picture he found
In the casket of lead.

2.
In vain mid the rack
He called for a horse,
But the only replies
Were thoughts of remorse.

3.
In matters of state
He was clever and keen,
But harassed by thought,
He looked hungry and lean.

4.
The spirit of mischief—
That rollicking sprite—
Who turned topsy turvy
A midsummer's night.

5.
Well known are the words
About stealing a purse,
And the character crafty
Who uttered the verse.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 108."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Nation on Scrip

THERE is absolutely no cause for alarm in the fact that by presidential proclamation the American banks have temporarily been closed and the export of gold suspended. While the banks have locked up their currency, they are preparing to issue clearing house certificates, or scrip, in its place, and business will go on much as usual. Scrip will buy just what currency previously bought—except gold.

The new system is thus a breathing spell. It has been resorted to several times in the past. But never has it been put into effect for the reason which has compelled its adoption in the present emergency. In 1907, the last time clearing house certificates were issued, there was a real cash shortage. Scrip simply eked out the cash that had not been cornered. At present there is no such cash shortage, but a very real shortage of confidence, perhaps unparalleled in American history. It got under way last month when a moratorium was declared in Michigan and was accelerated by New York's National City Bank disclosures.

But Michigan did not start the trouble. It merely gave a decisive impetus to a latent condition. Hoarding in the United States is the fruit of banking and political ineptitude. It started with the bankers themselves. For twelve months prior to last June the banks competed with each other in "going liquid," that is, in going out of business as bankers, or merchandisers of money, and turning their assets into cash. This is hoarding. If the banks can hoard, so can the public. If the banks do hoard, so will the public.

The fault lay primarily not with the individual bankers themselves; it arose out of the inherent defects in the American banking system, which, instead of being the most coöperative, is the most competitive banking system in the world. If the legislators had proceeded to attack the banking trouble at its roots, the public fears might have been allayed. But they were concerned only in dilly-dallying through a lame-duck session, and the combination of both banking and political ineptitude reached its apogee in the argumentation that brought on the Michigan moratorium.

One may say this for the hoarders—they have forced action in Washington. Meantime the United States will be given an economic education. For years past the people have been told that all their troubles came from the currency. They will now see that currency plays a minor part in material life. Currency is the pocket change of the nation. It amounts to less than a tenth of the money that is used. The remainder is check money.

If it is true of the nation, it must be true of an individual. Most individual payments will be maintained as heretofore, by check. Even where a person has been accustomed to pay cash, he will now be able to get credit. On Saturday millions of people found themselves opening credit accounts at the corner drug store or grocery store where formerly they had paid cash. Merchants are certainly not going to keep commodities in stock simply because their clientele are temporarily short of money, particularly where they have perishable goods to move. This credit business will continue till scrip is issued to take the place of currency.

The object lesson that the functioning of the national economy rests squarely upon confidence will be valuable in years to come. Confidence is credit. Credit is confidence. Both derive from the verb "to believe." No section of the community which serves the public, be it the banking or the political section, can tinker with this sensitive plant without bringing retribution on its head. Too long has the restoration of confidence been regarded as an idle phrase. Too long has it been thought of as a matter for the people themselves. It is a public duty, and the events of the last week are an insurance that at last it will be shouldered.

The Hunting of Reorganization

They sought it with thimbles, they sought it with care;
They pursued it with forks and hope;
They threatened its life with a railway share;
They charmed it with smiles and soap.

NOT inexplicably, these recurrent lines from Lewis Carroll's satire, "The Hunting of the Snark," come to thought as the Congress of the United States chases the elusive will-o'-the-wisp of reorganization of the Federal Government departments.

The problem of reorganization is one that has plagued a long succession of Presidents. Congress always has been unable to agree on what shall be saved and what shall be scrapped; what shall be consolidated and merged; what shall be allowed to stand.

It is easy to assert that the Federal Government departments and commissions should be reorganized. It is easy also to put forward some sort of a plan. But it is emphatically difficult to devise a method whereby genuine economy can be made without sacrificing essential services.

That some reorganization should be made seems to be universally agreed. But the rub has come in determining just how far reorganization shall go. The more the problem is studied and analyzed the more complex does it seem and the more hazardous appears the task of tearing down and rebuilding.

The Bellman, the Boots, the maker of Bonnets and Hoods, the Barrister, the Broker, the Banker, the Baker, the Butcher, and the Beaver were on a simple mission when they went hunting the Snark as compared with official Washington when it begins tracking down the Frankenstein of reorganization.

Is some of the temerity traceable to a knowledge of the dire fate that befell the Baker, who found out too late that the Snark was in fact a Boojum?

Geneva and Washington Agree

WELCOME as are the votes of the League of Nations to police the Leticia region pending a durable settlement of the Colombia-Peru problem, of greater significance is the whole-hearted approval of the plan by the United States.

Instead of refusing altogether or accepting with reservations an unprecedented course of action and one which, according to certain interpretations, runs counter to the intent of the Monroe Doctrine, the United States has agreed that a commission, named by and responsible to the League, shall assume control of the Leticia area with the backing of an internationalized force to maintain order and peace.

The very soldiers of Colombia are temporarily to lose their nationality to become the symbols of the world's desire for peace while at round tables the questions which gave rise to recent war moves are to be discussed in an atmosphere of dignity and calm.

This activity of the League is gratifying because it promises to halt a war and because it indicates that Geneva is fully prepared to act in South American affairs with a vigor and decisiveness hitherto lacking. If the experiment succeeds, precedents will have been established which augur well for the peace of South America and of the world. The very choice of the "international" police force is significant and savors of a practicality of approach the lack of which has handicapped previous attempts to promote similar schemes. Though Peruvians may object to the use of Colombian soldiers in that force, they should be aware of the fact that it is the leadership of troops which counts.

A welcome feature is the unqualified support of the American State Department for the "straightforward and helpful" plan of the League. A new era of world relationships can arise from the attitude back of the present proposals and their acceptance by most of the nations of the world. Geneva and Washington in effect have melted into one peace agency and by becoming a single focus for world opinion have been able, in a few months, to accomplish what their divided efforts failed to achieve in the Gran Chaco dispute.

The first participation of American nations in European affairs was to help promote a war. The first concerted move of European nations to interfere in American affairs is in the interest of peace and with the active coöperation and unreserved approval of the nation which promulgated the Monroe Doctrine! Out of this the League may regain much lost prestige, the United States lost friendships, the Latin Americans peace, and the world a lost hope. Peace can be planned no less than war. May these plans succeed.

Pepys as a Navy Founder

FEW authors, either in America or England, have been more widely read than Samuel Pepys, whose tercentenary is being celebrated this year. Yet the Diary, upon which his enduring fame and popularity are based, has in some respects done Pepys's reputation a considerable injustice. It is written in a peculiar form of shorthand, and was not deciphered until about 100 years ago.

These facts have been held to suggest that Pepys chronicled his experiences in a furtive, hole-and-corner fashion, as though he were ashamed to have his narrative read by any eyes but his own.

This misconception has happily been cleared up just in time for his three hundredth anniversary. Most of Pepys's manuscripts went to Magdalene College, Cambridge, but many letters of his fell into private hands. In 1931 these were acquired by the trustees of the National Maritime Museum, and at the instigation of Prof. Geoffrey Callender they were prepared for publication by the Cambridge University Press, which is now issuing them.

The significant fact about them, as Professor Callender observes, is that these letters, which deal with maritime subjects, and which there could be no possible reason for concealing, are all written in precisely the same kind of shorthand as the Diary. Pepys had no wish for them to be kept secret; the same inference can therefore be made about the Diary itself.

The letters whose transcription the Cambridge Press is publishing show Pepys in a somewhat unfamiliar light. In the seventeenth century England was in dire need of an efficient navy to protect herself against the Dutch. Pepys became secretary to the Navy Commissioners and the Lord High Admiral, and these letters indicate that he performed his duties with a thoroughness amounting to genius.

He may almost be considered to have established that "proper machinery of naval administration" which was essential to the well-being of his country. This publication disposes once and for all of the theory that Pepys was merely a frivolous pleasure seeker. He successfully carried through one of the biggest pieces of work of his time.

Astronomy in an Umbrella

THE ancient umbrella is no longer to be despised. No matter how prehistoric its aspect, an honorable career may yet be its portion. Any owner so secretly ashamed of its general air of rusty shabbiness that he hesitates to raise his trusty gamp even when clouds lower and sudden raindrops patter may find for it another use.

For showers have nothing to do with this lively interest in the antiquated rain protector. Quite the contrary. The reason is to be read in the stars. And is a long and costly course in astronomy necessary for their perusal? It is not.

An article by Mr. Gaylord, Johnson in the Popular Science Monthly brings the higher astronomy within the reach of everybody. No expensive telescope or magnifying lens is required. All that is needed is an old umbrella and a bit of white chalk. With such simple equipment and a few walks abroad on starlit nights the budding astronomer may decorate the sentimental moonlight dialogue with such casual and erudite remarks as: "That constellation, my dear, you will be happy to learn, is Cassiopeia," or, "If you will disengage my arm a moment while I raise this umbrella, I shall show you the relative position of the Big Dipper to the Pole Star and you can then trace them in the sky."

It sounds very fascinating. Just a few chalk marks inside of any old umbrella to place the sixteen most important stars. A little practice as it is rotated counter-clockwise to correspond with the rotation of the earth and soon the umbrella is a picture of the sky. Star-gazing may even rival the jig-saw puzzle. And there is always the possibility of discovering a planet the great observatories have missed. It has been done. An English clergyman routed a new star out of its age-long hiding place with a pocket spyglass and got a medal from the Royal Astronomical Society.

With embryo astronomy breaking out everywhere, the family umbrella may spring another Copernicus upon a wondering world.

Twice-Paid Veterans

AN ACTION instituted by Mr. George S. Murray, chairman of the board of selectmen of Milton, Mass., calling upon World War veterans either to forgo their claims upon federal disability compensation or give up their jobs on Milton's police and fire department, has much more than a merely local significance.

The point raised by Mr. Murray, himself a World War veteran, is indeed a pertinent one. He contends the position of the veterans in question is untenable. The jobs they hold call for a high degree of physical fitness. Applicants must satisfy the authorities of their soundness in order to qualify. At the same time, in order to gain compensation from the veterans' bureau these men must make a definite claim of physical disability. Mr. Murray would seem to be pursuing his argument logically when he points out that it is manifestly impossible for employees of the town to be both fit and unfit.

In view of the huge sums now spent on veterans' compensations by the Federal Government, at a time when government income is falling alarmingly and the burden upon the individual taxpayer becomes more onerous, Mr. Murray's stand would seem almost to be a signal for towns and cities throughout the nation to give this matter consideration. For practically every municipality in the United States finds this problem on its hands.

Following the war it became the accepted rule in towns and cities to give preference to ex-service men when positions in the various municipal departments became open. In many instances, as in the civil service, this preference became a matter of law. A result is the anomalous situation of a class of jobs being filled by men who are drawing pensions and allowances from the Federal Government as a result of having made affidavits of physical disabilities unfitting them for just such positions as they now hold.

Mr. Murray has brought to public attention the fact that there is a serious and costly duplication of governmental expenditure. It may be added, moreover, that such duplication exists within the agencies of the Federal Government itself. Repeated comment has been made that many officials drawing salaries of from $3000 to $9000 receive also a disability compensation.

In fairness it should be acknowledged that numerous men genuinely earning a wage or salary in a public service not affected by their disability might obtain more in another position if it were not for the handicap. But where employment by municipalities, states or the Federal Government has been given as a matter of preference because of war service, the public already is discharging at least a large portion of its debt to the veteran.

The rosters of public service should be scrutinized carefully to see that the people are not at the same time paying men for being unable to do what it is paying them for doing.

Editorial Notes

A Russian inventor in Paris produces for two cents a tablet of vegetable matter which, dissolved in a gallon of water, turns the fluid into a high-grade motor fuel said to equal gasoline. The French Academy of Sciences is investigating the statements of this well-known Russian professor. If motorists should take to carrying tubes of tablets, would filling stations, which do not charge for water, run the risk of becoming mere charitable institutions?

A hearty dinner, the London Daily Telegraphs avers, should never be eaten, when one is about to go to the theater to see a serious drama. In fact, Shakespeare and the classics are properly approached through a fast that keeps one wide awake and alert. But when modern farces and musical comedies occupy the boards—oh, well, a good dinner, even though tending to somnolence, has its claims to consideration, too.

Booth Tarkington points out that a stage production, once set, may run on and on before new audiences for years, but that a radio production is likely to be over for all time with a single production. Better and better radio plays, probably, will be written, but—can they ever hope, with a lone local outburst, to become literature?

A Hartford (Conn.) sand and gravel firm is offering to trade its products for shoes, clothing and other merchandise that can be used by the fifty employees. Here is one house built upon sand that is making a commendable effort to weather the storm.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Nation Back of President Roosevelt—Peace and the Paris Pact

JUST 24 years ago a rotund and jovial gentleman breakfasting in the White House looked rather ruefully out of the window at a swirling curtain of snowflakes driven before a biting blast and remarked to his host:

"I always said, Theodore, that it would be a cold day when I got to be President of the United States."

"Not a bit of it, Will," responded President Roosevelt. "I'm still President and this is my blizzard."

I wonder whether that anecdote occurred to President Roosevelt (the present) as he stood bareheaded about to take the oath last Saturday. For if ever there was a day of inauguration more calculated to make a man stop and think it was this March 4, 1933. A furious battle of the elements signalized the accession of Taft to power. Otherwise all seemed to promise well. The country was prosperous. The party apparently harmonious. If already there was shaping itself in the thought of Theodore Roosevelt the purpose to seek a return to power, no one save he himself, and a shrewd secret service man, suspected it. The United States was at peace with itself and with the world.

Today the nation is in the depths of financial depression and shattered confidence. President Roosevelt has proclaimed a bank holiday throughout the nation, lest unthinking panic rend the banking fabric. The outgoing President cancels a sea trip that he may be at hand in case of need. Outgoing and incoming Secretaries of the Treasury have been in grave conference. Congress has been summoned to reconvene in extraordinary session.

In its foreign relations the United States is, to say the least, not happy. A critical moment in the prolonged issue of the allied debts confronts the incoming Administration. In the Far East a local quarrel between Asiatics has stimulated the State Department to action that carries menace of the involvement of the United States in the war. Though not a member of the League of Nations the United States has put itself in a position which imposes upon the nation the responsibilities, apprehension of which led the Senate to decline membership. Dark and lowering as were the physical skies on Taft's inaugural day, the financial skies are darker today.

As against this gloom may be set off the fact that in many respects the new Administration begins most auspiciously. It has the friendliness and good will of the nation. It may be largely the genial manner of Franklin Roosevelt that has won him friends, or it may be an intelligent recognition of the fact that this is no time for factious dissensions. The nation is behind the Administration. Congress is in accord with it. The election of Henry T. Rainey as Speaker of the House of Representatives gives assurance of hearty coöperation between that body and the White House. If organized, harmonious and efficient legislative action can bring about better conditions in the country they are assured.

* * *

Incidentally, however much many of us may disapprove of the repeal resolution which Congress recently adopted, we can at least rejoice that it is done with and out of the way. If it were not, there are wets in both houses sufficiently besotted to continue the cry, even in this crisis, that what the country needs is the legalization of "pure, wholesome" beer. That fight has gone to the states. Congress has nothing more important on its hands than legislation to avert nation-wide bankruptcy—a calamity which to many congressional minds is as nothing compared to the agonies of a nation-wide alcoholic thirst.

* * *

The National Council for the Prevention of War is trying to get half a million postal cards mailed to the President pledging him support in anything he may do to secure national adhesion to the World Court, and fulfillment of the spirit of the Paris Pact. The idea is a good one and it is not surprising to learn that several hundred thousand of the cards have already been purchased and mailed.

I am glad they refer to the "spirit" of the Pact of Paris. Its letter needs a good deal of clarification before it can be held above criticism as a peace document. Every nation ratifying it made the reservation that it should not preclude the right to appeal to war in self-defense. But virtually every war this globe has ever known was waged in self-defense according to the pleas of the belligerents. Our own Senate in reserving the right to self-defense set up the theory that each nation was its own judge of what constituted self-defense. Japan claims that her activities in Manchuria were purely defensive. Something more than this sort of pact will be needed finally to exorcise war.

The Rise of a World Banker

THE United States has donated many of its most brilliant sons to world organization. Leon Frazer, 43-year-old appointee to the presidency of the World Bank, is one of them. He has leaped to his new eminence in a series of jumps covering ten crowded and notable years.

Mr. Frazer's career is inseparably linked with reparations. He went to Paris in 1922, after service in the United States Army, to join the staff of the Reparation Commission. Perhaps a reminder is in order of that curious and unlamented organization. The peace conference could not fix the amount of the German levy. In the peace treaty they left the amount blank, setting up the Reparation Commission to fill it in. The task required the aid of innumerable experts, who remained to collect the money. They were banded in sections according to their specialty, and Mr. Frazer joined the lawyer group.

He first served, I believe, under a fellow Bostonian, Mr. Roland W. Boyden, American observer on the Reparation Commission, 1920-23. At any rate, I once heard Mr. Boyden, in introducing him at a private gathering in New York, assert a semi-humorous claim to the honor of first "spotting" him. To his office used to come many memos from the reparations lawyers. Being a distinguished lawyer himself, Mr. Boyden could tell a good argument from a not-so-good argument, and he noticed that those signed "Leon Frazer" always bore the stamp of excellence.

He said to himself, "Here's a future partner for me. As soon as we are finished with this job, I'll approach him." A year passed, and Mr. Boyden went back to Boston. But reparations continued to claim Mr. Frazer. He also continued to catch the eye of well-known men. In 1924, Mr. Owen D. Young, reputedly the best "picker" in the United States, picked him out as one of the essential supports of the Dawes plan which Mr. Young had helped to set up. Mr. Frazer became Paris representative of that other young man, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparation Payments in Berlin, now a Morgan partner.

Mr. Boyden bided his time. By 1927 Mr. Frazer was ready for home, and Mr. Boyden made his approach, and got his man. Mr. Frazer became New York representative of the Boston firm.

But Mr. Frazer couldn't escape reparations. Soon he was back in Paris, a key man behind the scenes of the Young plan conference, though still keeping up his connection with the Boston law firm. Another year and he received the vice-presidency of the World Bank, perhaps a tribute once more to Mr. Young's "picking." Now he ascends to the presidency, undoubtedly under his own steam.

Some amazement has been expressed that the new president has never served in a bank. What of it? The World Bank keeps no cash and has no vaults. Central banking is altogether different from commercial banking. It is an art, not a business, and the task that Mr. Frazer has now shouldered, of making the World Bank what it was intended to be, a central bank for central banks, will call for supreme art. In other words, it will call for precisely the qualities that Mr. Frazer possesses.

H. B. E.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Franco-American Misunderstanding

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So much unfortunate misunderstanding exists between France and America in regard to their relations, especially debts, that I would like to transmit you a few observations I have been able to make in the sincere hope they may be of help.

In the first place, leading French thinkers are becoming aroused to the fact that their country's refusal to pay the December 15 installment was carried out in such an abrupt and nonexplanatory fashion that it has given scope to the most erratic sort of conclusions on your side of the water which have taken form in biting criticism, resentment, and the boycotting of French goods. Raymond Recouly, the noted historian and man of letters, and André Siegfried are the two latest distinguished Frenchmen to raise their voices and blame their Government and the French Foreign Office for not having made the French point of view clear at the time.

The Frenchman has never been able to comprehend America's conception of the war debts. Even morally, he thinks, she is wrong in her stand. Germany had wrought untold harm to his land during the war. Ten departments were devastated. Morally, then, Germany was responsible in his eyes for the war imbroglio, and still remains so. This conviction, this deep-seated idea, that Germany should pay because she was the culprit is his moral reason for not paying America, and his persistent determination not to pay for anything that had to do with the war. I wish to repeat that this is the crux of the matter in the debt question with America, and should be understood by all Americans. If he is wrong, America should address herself to him direct and tell him why she thinks he is wrong. On both sides it seems to be a question of conscience, and when it is thus we should have respect for those holding sincere ideas, even though they be mistaken.

Circulating stories that France is arming to the teeth with American money; that Americans are unwelcome in Paris; that France's act was a deliberate, brutal refusal, and such, which returning qualified observers are confirming here every day, is giving the loose to the spirit of petty gossip and scandal which is unwarranted and harmful. In fact, it is more than likely to tend to hardening Frenchmen's stands on the question when they daily read and learn of how America is berating them as willful defaulters and breakers of agreements. It might push them to even refuse the next installment on June 15, which would be a very, very bad thing for both sides.

Another thing must be remembered, and that is there is a section of opinion here that stands behind M. Herriot. Many of the heads of his party (the Radicals), which is the largest in Parliament, are working assiduously to bring about a better understanding and pave the way for an eventual settlement.

That America and France will soon come to a better understanding there can hardly be any doubt. The signs, even here, are already pointing to it. But let nothing be done in the meantime to delay this and let America try to see France's point of view without resort to scandal mongering. France, in her turn, is undoubtedly beginning to comprehend America better, and may come to see that there is something in her view of the debt after all.

Paris. N. W.

About the Parcel Post

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article "Can Savings Be Saved?" by Mr. W. J. Abbot, an impression is created which should be corrected. It is contained in the last sentence, "and there is a very successful and serviceable parcel post."

To use the parcels post as at present operated as a criterion for further governmental entry into business is not impressive.

As an employee of the Railway Express Agency, I am daily in contact with the shipping public. In only one feature of the parcels post do I find favorable comment—its low cost. But there lies the catch. The low cost runs the department operation cost into a deficit of some $15,000,000 annually. This item is collected from the general fund. The general fund comes from the taxpayers. I see no right business in being obliged to help support by taxation a business operated at a loss in direct competition to my employer.

To be successful, a business cannot operate at a loss. Put the parcels post on a paying basis, wipe out the deficit, and let its success be measured on that basis.

Aurora, Ill. LLOYD H. BENEDICT.

A Word for "Blindaid"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Blindaid," started in the spring of 1932 as a one-man concern, furnishes the blind, gratis, Braille-printed excerpts of miscellaneous character from current periodicals, in stiff leaflet form (six by nine inches), hence handy to hold and, being embossed on one side only, more easy to read than most Braille books or magazines. It has also a service sending individual personal letters to blind children.

The service is approved by the American Foundation for the Blind, the New York Public Library, the Matilda Ziegler Foundation, the Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, and other institutions for the blind, and, in consequence of aid by the press, already reaches readers in twenty-eight states.

Up to February 1, 2650 leaflets had been issued, some of them repeatedly. Twenty-seven volunteer Braillists aid in the production, but we need as many more.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT GRIMSHAW.